SAMOA AND SOUTH AFRICA NUMBER-28 PAGES

COLLER'S WEEKLY AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF ART LITERATURE AND CURRENT EVENTS GWZ

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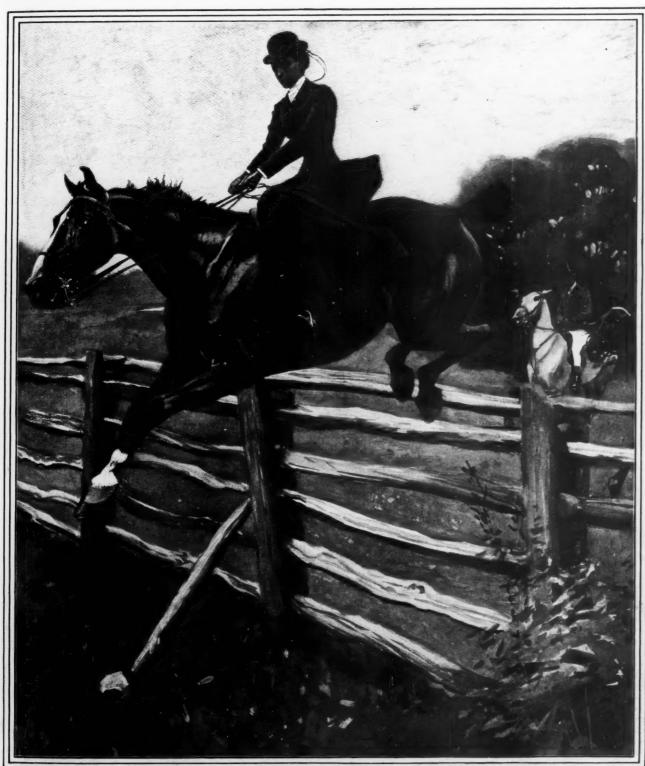
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DRAWN BY MAX F. KLEPPER

"SIX RAILS AND WELL OVER!"

A THANKSGIVING DAY RUN ACROSS STIFF LONG ISLAND TIMBER AFTER THE MEADOWBROOK HOUNDS

COLLIER'S



WEEKLY

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scripts sent him for consideration.

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SAMOA AND SOUTH AFRICA NUMBER-28 PAGES

Our Correspondents now at the Front

FREDERICK PALMER IN THE PHILIP-PINES. Frederick Palmer, the American war correspondent, will again represent COLLIER'S WEEK-LY during the present campaign of the American forces against the insurgents in the Philippines.

JULIAN RALPH IN SOUTH AFRICA. Julian Ralph, journalist and war correspond-will represent COLLIER'S WEEKLY in South Africa and the Transvaal during the continuance of the conflict between the British and Boers.

Mr. Palmer's and Mr. Ralph's weekly articles will be profusely and graphically illustrated by photographs and drawings by the best artists.

STENSIBLY, the military situation in South Africa is, substantially, unchanged. Boers, under General Joubert, surround the British force under General White at Ladysmith, and they have also occupied Colenso, the point where the railway to Durban crosses the Tugela River, thus rendering it difficult for a relieving force to reach Lady smith from the coast. That an energetic effort will be made, however, to deliver General White is now cer tain, General Buller having, temporarily, renounced his original plan of campaign, which contemplated a march due northward through the Orange Free State to Pre This plan was the worst for the Boers that could have been devised, because the vast upland plains be yond the Orange and Vaal Rivers would have enabled the British commander to turn his field artillery and cavalry to the best possible account. By their aggressive operations in Natal, the Boers have com pelled General Buller to abandon, for the moment, at all events, a promising programme, and to meet them on ground of their own choosing, where they have been repeatedly successful. If Ladysmith should capitulate, the British force in South Africa will be depleted by over 10,000 regular soldiers, not counting the losse already experienced in the Natal campaign. It is, doubtless, the apprehension of such a reverse which has caused the British War Office to call out for immediate service a division of a second army corps. It is now estimated that, by the beginning of the new year, General Buller will have at his disposal not far from $100,000 \ {\rm soldiers}. \quad {\rm It}$ is impossible that the Boers can place half as many men in the field, unless there should be a general uprising on the part of their kinsmen in the Cape Colony.

E DOUBT if the Administration will approve of the speech made at the Walter Scott din-ner in Edinburgh by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, ador at the Court of St. James'. It is the duty of our Government to observe a strict neutrality Great Britain on the one hand and the two South African republics on the other. With the South African contest in view, it would be obviously unseemly for our State Department or any of its official represe tatives to express publicly the hope that either side would win. Yet this is what Mr. Choate practically did on Friday. November 10, for he chose the moment when a British army is besieged at Ladysmith to declare that American sympathy for England had never been so widespread and fervent as it is now. Considered as a matter of diplomatic propriety, the assertion was inex-cusable, while, as a matter of fact, it happens to be untrue. The feeling of goodwill, with which many Americans undoubtedly regarded England during the war with Spain, has given place to one of disgust since the stupendous British empire entered on the miserable business of coercing two petty commonwealths. Be yond a doubt, the sympathies of a vast majority of the American people are to-day enlisted on the side of the Boers. Not the slightest significance attaches to the attempt of certain American women living in England, who have married Englishmen and thereby become British subjects, to raise a fund for the relief of wounded British soldiers. Not one of these women was moved by impulses of charity and pity on behalf of the Americans wounded in the war with Spain or during the cam paigns in the Philippines. The fact that their hearts gush only over English miseries shows how preposterous it would be to accept them as representatives of American sentiment.

T BEGINS to look at last as if the Filipino insur rection would be suppressed before the beginning of the next rainy season. The number of troops at General Otis's disposal is increasing weekly, and he is now enabled to undertake operations on a scale to which his resources have not been previously adequate. The landing of a force under General Wheaton at San Fabian, on Lingayen Gulf, may probably be accepted as the beginning of the end. This strategic move, the aim of which is to strike Aguinaldo on the flank, is likely to be followed by the despatch of another expedition to Aparri, on the north coast of Luzon, whence gunboats, pushing up the Cagayan River, can accompany the sol-diers on their march southward to Bayombong, which is, temporarily, the headquarters of the rebels. this plan be carried out, two columns, respectively from the north and west, will converge upon a point the divisions under General Lawton and General Young are approaching from the south. This means that the whole line of the railway traversing Luzon will be presently under our control, and that Aguinaldo will be forced to take refuge in the range of mountains on the east, or to make his way to one of the coasts and escape from the island. With his departure, the last traces of rebellion would be soon effaced. The moral effect of the prompt fulfilment of Mr. McKinley's programme it would be hard to overrate. If, during the first session of the new Congress, the President is able to announce in a special message that peace and order have been re-stored in the Philippine archipelago, the Philippine issue ninated from the next political camwill have been eli paign. It will be for the Federal Legislature to deterne what form of government should be devised for the island. The President's duty will have been done when he can say that there are no more rebels in arms and that the field is clear for political experiment

THE ELECTIONS AND BRYANISM

7HAT LIGHT does an analysis of the latest expressions of the people's will throw on the prospects of the Democratic party in general and Mr. William J. Bryan in particular? The plain lesson of the elections is that, outside of the Southern commonwealths, where it wins under all circum stances, the Democracy was strongest where it was least infected with Bryanism, and that, outside of Nebraska, where State pride operated in his favor, there is no evidence that Mr. Bryan's participation in the canvass was of any service to his party.

To Nebraska, the loss of which would have extin-

guished his chance of receiving the Democratic nomina tion, Mr. Bryan, naturally, devoted most of his time and labor. He has succeeded in preventing his open or secret opponents within the lines of his own party from asserting that he could not carry his own State. proof is there, however, so far as the indications offered by the late elections are concerned, that he could carry any other Northern State, except Nebraska, Montana, and Colorado? Outside of Nebraska, the States in which Mr. Bryan was an active campaigner were Iowa, Ohio and Kentucky. In Iowa, the Republican majority is materially larger than it was at the last elec-tion. In Ohio, Judge Nash has been chosen Governor by a plurality much greater than that obtained by Gov-ernor Bushnell. In Kentucky, the Republicans have apparently retained their hold on the Governorship, though it is doubtful whether they have regained the control of the Legislature, which they lost at the last election. So far, it is impossible for Democrats to deduce any political advantage from Mr. Bryan's presence and oratorical efforts.

Now let us look at Boston, where the Democrats are less tainted with Bryanism than in any other part of Massachusetts, and where Mr. Bryan cannot be sup posed to have exerted any personal influence. The Democrats carried the New England capital, just as they carried the city of New York, where Mr. Bryan was unheard, and where the free coinage of silver was not so much as mentioned during the campaign. The most conclusive proof, however, that Democratic success is in no degree promoted by Mr. Bryan, and night be obstructed by him, is furnished in the case of Maryland. In that State, Mr. Bryan was not indorsed by the Democratic platform, nor was he once invited to speak. The contest in that State was made on the old Democratic issues, free from the slightest injection of Populism, Silver Republicanism, or free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Not only was Bryanism in all of its phases ignored in the official programme of the party and on the stump, but it was notorious that Mr. John W. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is no believer in the free coinage of silver. When we note that the Democracy, under these peculiar circumstances, regained control of Maryland by a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000, we are justified in the conclusion that, had they pursued a contrary course by indorsing Bryanism, and inviting Mr. Bryan to speak, they would have been defeated.

No shrewd and far-sighted Democrat is likely to mis construe or neglect the warning administered by the late elections. Two things have been made unmistakable: namely, that the old issue of the free coinage of silver and the new issue of anti-expansion are fatal to the Democratic party. Wherever it has managed to keep those issues in the background, it has had a fair chance of success and has achieved some important victories; wherever, outside of Mr. Bryan's personal bailiwick, those issues have been pushed into the foreground, it has been beaten. It follows that, unless the Democ racy, at its coming National Convention, repudiates the leading features of Bryanism, or, at least, relegates them to a secondary place, it will deliberately invite defeat next November. Such a reconstruction of the platform would involve the selection of a new candidate, for Mr. Bryan, divorced from Bryanism, would be unable to show any reason for his political existence. He could not open his mouth without self-stultification. would be chosen for Democratic standard-bearer on a new platform it is not now easy to predict, but there will be an abundance of candidates the moment it is generally recognized that the logic of the situation precribes the effacement of Bryanism and the retirement of Mr. Bryan from the front of the stage.

nocrats are in no worse a position to-day than that which was occupied in 1848 by the Whigs, who had persistently opposed the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico. The Whig leaders who controlled their national convention of that year perceived that the party had made a fundamental blunder, disavowed their anti-expansion programme, and applauded the very war which they had previously denounced, by nomin for the Presidency one of the men who personified its purpose and its outcome. Thus the Whigs, in 1848, contrived to pluck victory out of the jaws of ruin, which they could not have escaped had they reaffirmed the platform framed by their national convention four years before.

It is possible that Mr. Bryan and his friends may have so firm a hold upon the political machinery in so many States that nothing can prevent their gaining twothirds of the delegates to the next Democratic National Convention. In that event the Democratic platform will resent Bryanism pure and simple. The results of the late elections show how the people will deal with it.

OHT. 1859, BY FRANCES B. JOHNSTON



THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO SETTLE THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE POWERS INTERESTED IN THE BERLIN TREATY AND TO DISCOVER A SOLUTION OF THE DIFFERENCES WHICH CULMINATED IN THE REVOLT OF THE ISLANDERS AND THE WAR BETWEEN THE NATIVE TRIBES OF SAMOA

THE SAMOAN PROBLEM SOLVED

MAYO W. HAZELTINE

Islands, have been a bone of contention to three of the great maritime powers for nearly a quarter of a century. Since 1879, Apia, the chief town on the island of Upolu, has been governed by a municipality directed by the consuls of Germany, Great Britain and the United States. Subsequently, by a treaty concluded at Berlin, the three powers named entered into a partnership whereby they guaranteed Samoan neutrality, and established a joint guardiauship over Samoan affairs. The history of the archipelago since the creation of the con-dominion has been a tissue of international jealousies, rivalries and entanglements, which, on more than one occasion, have just stopped short of actual collision. From first to last, the export trade of Samoa has been mainly controlled by Germany. It has long been in the hands of the successors of the Hamburg firm of J. C. Godeffroy & Son. The commercial interests, however, of Australia and New Zealand in the islands are not insignificant, but none of the Australasian colonies has yet protested against the arrangement by which Great Britain renounces her claim to a share of the sovereignty in favor of the German Empire. As for the United States, we acquire in full sovereignty the island of Tutnila, which is small, being only seventeen miles long by five broad, and containing but four thousand inhabitants. It comprises, however, the harbor of Pago Pago, which is not only far superior to that of Apia, or to any other Samoan port, but is one of the deepest, most commodious and safest havens in the Pacific Ocean. If the prospective value of this harbor as a station for coaling and repair be considered, we must regard it as worth more to us than all the rest of the archipelago put together, although one of the larger islands, Savaii, contains seven hundred, and another, Upolu, five hundred and fifty square miles. The tenacity with which the Germans have clung to their claims upon Samoa is largely due to sentimental motives; the archipelago represents the first outreaching of German marit

delimit and enlarge the hinterland of the German dependency known as Togoland, on the west coast of Africa. But, while, on the face of the convention as published, Germany seems to have the advantage, there is, probably, a secret understanding to the effect that the German Empire will not countenance any interference with England in South Africa. To secure, at this juncture, a covenant of such manifest moment, England could well afford to sacrifice some of her innumerable in sular possessions. It is not as if Samoa were the only practicable way-station for a cable connecting British Columbia with Australasia. The Tonga group is quite as well adapted for the purpose as is Samoa; indeed, it has far better harbors than any on Savaii, or Upolu; and it is probable that an arrangement can be made with the United States whereby the cable can be landed on one of the islets adjoining Hawaii.

Of course, the substitution of the new partition for the preceding con-dominion will have to be effected by a tripartite treaty, which, in the case of the United States delimit and enlarge the hinterland of the German de-

Of course, the substitution of the new partition for the preceding con-dominion will have to be effected by a tripartite treaty, which, in the case of the United States, must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate. We may, doubtless, take for granted, however, that the ratification will be made. It is true that we have striven, for many years, to avert the extinction of Samoan neutrality, through the passage of all the islands under the domination of a single foreign flag. Mr. Bayard said in 1885 that, if such a change should be brought about by foreign interference, we should feel bound to dissent from such a proceeding; and Secretary Whitney, in January, 1889, expressed the opinion that, if all the Samoan Islands passed under German dominion, the harbor of Pago Pago would cease to be of use to the United States. As a matter of fact, the contingency apprehended by Mr. Bayard and Mr. Whitney has not occurred. The whole of the Samoan Islands have not passed under the domination of a single foreign flag. On the contrary, the best of them, Tutula, the only one that contains a decent harbor, will, under the proposed partition, appertain to the United States in full appeariest. With execusivest. or a single foreign lag. On the contrary, the best of them, Tutuila, the only one that contains a decent harbor, will, under the proposed partition, appertain to the United States in full sovereignty. With pecuniary resources vastly exceeding those of Germany, and with a war fleet in the Pacific stronger than any which that power can, at present, array against it, we shall be grossly negligent if we fail to turn Pago Pago to account. We have no occasion to dread the neighborhood of Germans in the unprotected roadstead of Apia; it is the Germans who may have cause to regard with misgiving a fortified naval arsenal of the United States at Pago Pago. Under the circumstances, we could not reconcile with common sense a rejection of the partition treaty by the Senate. We have acquired in full sovereignty the only thing in the islands which we wanted, but which, previously, we have held only under a lease, revocable upon a year's notice. In view of the substantiality of the concession made to us, we should be only too glad to be relieved from the incessant irritation caused by the bickerings and clashings that have

marked the attempt to carry out a triple con-dominion

at Apia.

From the wider viewpoint of the peace of the world, we may well welcome any adjustment by which Lord Salisbury has been able to detach the German Empire from an anti-British coalition of the Continental

Salisoury has been able to detach the Continental powers.

There is no doubt that, with nearly a hundred thousind soldiers occupied in South Africa, England's military resources are seriously impaired. Few Englishmen, who are qualified to speak as experts, would deny that if, by any sinister combination of circumstances, a considerable European force could now be landed in England, the materials of an effective resistance could not be promptly collected. What is true of the United Kingdom is true a fortiori of every other part of the British Empire; even of India, where the number of white soldiers has been depleted by upward of ten thousand men despatched to the Cape. England believes herself, however, to be more than a match at sea for Russia and France united, and, so long as the German Empire is her friend, it is unlikely that those two powers will face the risks of a contest. With the problems of the Far East still unsettled, neither France nor Russia could afford to jeopard the existence of her present war fleet. We incline, therefore, to regard with much scepticism the report that Russia is disposed to profit by England's absorption in South Africa to seize the important Manchurian port of New Chwang, or to extend by force her Trans-Caspian railway through Afghanistan or Persia to the Persian Gulf. Such a railway extension would be worthless without a maritime terminus, and that could never be obtained so long as the British ironclads were preponderant upon the ocean.

As for the seizure of New Chwang, the Petersburg

as the British ironclads were preponderant upon the ocean.

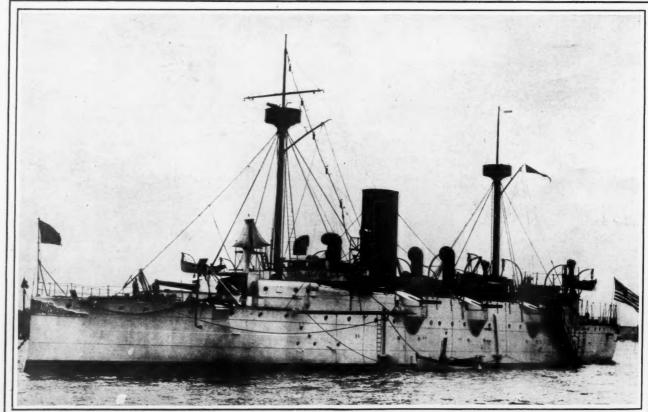
As for the seizure of New Chwang, the Petersburg Government could gain but little by it, in view of the announcement made by our State Department that our commercial rights in that seaport, secured by treaty with China, will be firmly upheld.

The truth is that Americans should look upon the settlement of the Sannoan imbroglio—the word describes the practical outcome of the con-dominion—as a skilful stroke of diplomacy, conceived for the purpose of averting a general war by which the financial and commercial interests of the civilized world might have been disturbed for an indefinite period. Had not Lord Salisbury managed, in the nick of time, to propitiate Germany, there is reason to fear that the latter power would have been tempted to revert to the anti-British policy which it was inclined to pursue at the time of the Jameson Raid. There is scarcely any room for doubt that, once assured of Germany's coöperation, which would have, virtually, involved that of Austria and Italy, Russia and France would have availed themselves of the present situation, and would have seriously attempted to dismember the British Empire.

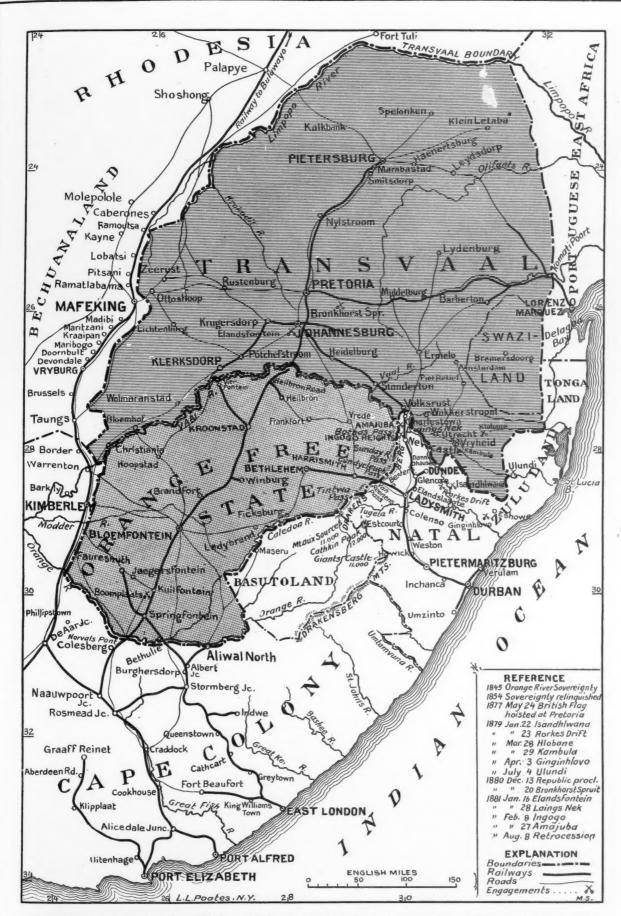


THE OUTLANDERS' EXODUS FROM JOHANNESBURG—A CURIOUS PHASE OF THE CONFLICT NOW RAGING BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND BOERS IN SOUTH AFRICA IS ITS RESULTANT EFFECT ON NON-COMBATANTS RESIDING IN THE TRANSVAAL. AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES THE UITLANDERS, OR OUTLANDERS, BECAME A TRAVELLING PUBLIC. THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RESIDENTS OF JOHANNESBURG EXPERIENCED A TASTE OF THE DISCOMFORTS ENTAILED BY A STATE OF WAR. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EXODUS FROM WHAT APPARENTLY WOULD SOON BECOME THE THEATRE OF BATTLE, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WHO HAD PAID FIRST-CLASS FARE FROM JOHANNESBURG TO CAPE TOWN WERE FORCED TO ENTRAIN IN COAL TRUCKS AND THUS TO RIDE OVER A THOUSAND MILES IN A CLIMATE WHERE THE DAYS ARE DISTRESSINGLY HOT AND THE NIGHTS BITTERLY COLD

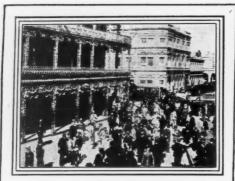
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THE CRUISER "CHARLESTON," WRECKED ON THE COAST OF LUZON—THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "CHARLESTON" OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, STATIONED IN THE PHILIPPINES, STRUCK A REEF ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF LUZON, NOVEMBER 7, AND WAS WRECKED. FORTUNATELY NO LIVES WERE LOST IN THE DISASTER. THE "CHARLESTON" WAS ONE OF THE OLDEST OF THE NEW NAVY SHIPS, HAVING BEEN BUILT IN 1888. IN 1889 SHE WAS COMMISSIONED AS FLAGSHIP OF THE PACIFIC SQUADRON. DURING THE CHILIAN WAR SHE RAN DOWN THE FAST CHILIAN TRANSPORT "ITATA," WHICH HAD COALED IN DEPIANCE OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS, CARRYING AWAY WITH HER TWO PROTESTING UNITED STATES MARSHALS. THE "CHARLESTON" WAS A PROTECTED CRUISER THREE HUNDRED FEET LONG, AND COST \$1,017,000. SHE CARRIED A MAIN BATTERY OF SIX 6-INCH GUNS AND TWO 8-INCH GUNS, AND WAS EQUIPPED WITH FOUR TORPEDO TUBES. HER COMPLEMENT OF MEN AVERAGED ABOUT THREE HUNDRED



A REVISED MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL, NATAL, CAPE COLONY AND ADJACENT STATES, IN SOUTH AFRICA, SHOWING THE VARIOUS POINTS WHERE THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND BOERS IS NOW PROGRESSING. THE CROSSED SWORDS INDICATE THE LOCALITIES WHERE THE MOST DESPERATE ENGAGEMENTS HAVE TAKEN PLACE. THE THEATRE OF WAR NOW COVERS A TERRITORY STRETCHING FROM MAFEKING TO THE EASTWARD ACROSS THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE AS FAR AS LADYSMITH



RECEIVING NEWS FROM THE FRONT IN MARKET STREET, LADYSMITH

Natal, but how dear may the triumph of his tactics cost him! Sir Redvers Buller's army, when it arrives and pulls itself together, will have, beyond a doubt, some flerce fighting to wage. General Symons, a renowned warrior, is already dead and buried; scores of colonels and lieutenants are sleeping their last sleep to-day in African soil. The panorama of horror has not yet half unfolded its lurid length. Frenzied, valiant, fanatical if you please, the Boers will die hard, as other bethe Boers will die hard, as other leaguered and foredoomed races leaguered and foredoomed races he died before them. The dolorous ultinum is so sure that infinite pathos tends their suicidal struggle. It incredible that they can even dree of any actual future success. Perhathey believe that their myriads of de will achieve the revenges of history. Vall know what seas of blood have be spilled from similar impulse. We

spilled from similar impulse.

The war is a popular one here, of course. If it were not, Parliament (prorogued again on Friday, October 27th) would have had a longer sitting, and the great hegira of soldiery would have received far feebler ncclaim. But all features of it are not popular. Many of the leading Liberals, it is true, preserve that imperialistic turn to which Omdurman and the whole Egyptian record so strangely committed them. As for Lord Rosebery it is difficult to recall of him that he once sat with such devotion at Mr. Gladstone's feet. He has stated that he will not again enter public life; and if this prove true his career will probably go into unwritten chronicles as that of a Whig Prime Minister who matured into a talkative unofficial Tory. Mr. John Morley, who has a large brain, disapproves the war. Mr. Lecky, who has a larger brain still, abhors it, and has printed the reasons



"LITTLE HELL," ELANDSBERG, THE SCENE OF A BRITISH-BOER BATTLE

and hears that the races were sailed with absolute fair ness and fine politeness on both sides.

Women wage-earners in America should thank their occidental stars. Here the rewards in a laundry are never more than three shillings and sixpence a day. Waitresses do not often get more than twelve shillings a week—and "waitresses" are the drudges of restaurants, hotels, etc., not by any means the tidy "maids one sees in private houses. A post-office clerk is very lucky if she secures one hundred pounds a year, and many of them must be content with less than half, while forty or fifty pounds a year is thought excellent pay for an ordinary domestic servant. Shorthand writers, if very diligent and fortunate, can reach as high as two pounds ten shillings a week. A governess (which usually means a higher sort of nursery maid) may esteem herself lucky arthirty pounds a year. Hospital nurses (and their name is legion) must indeed be capable if forty pounds a year shall drift to them. And so on, and so on. It is a fact, moreover, a forlorn fact, that only domestic servants, governesses and hospital nurses are provided, inclusive of their salaries, with lodging and board.

Apropos of workers' emoluments, the district of the property of their salaries.

ricesses and nospital nurses are provided, inclusive of their salaries, with lodging and board.

Apropos of workers' emoluments, the editor of a leading weekly paper wrote me, not long ago, that he considered the prices paid to English authors wholly shameful and piteous. "The Pall Mall Magazine," I learn, pays as high as fifteen guineas for a story of from three to five thousand words. This, as terms go here, is considered almost terms go here, is considered almost twelve authors now in England (out of all the multitudes producing fiction) who are able to serialize a novel in any of the weeklies or magazines. The rest have to take a snubbing if they attempt any such ambitions flight. Poetry is seldom desired by any of the English publications, and when accepted two guineas is its highest price, though one guinea, and even less, is frequently thought sufficient. No wonder the American literary market is so eagerly sought for. But the English writer, however much he may respect his American kindred, does not care greatly for a transatlantic reputation. We are looked upon—though I do not mean that we are unkindly looked upon, for this reason—as a commercial opportunity alone. He values our dollars far more than our distinction, and would rank a column of applausive review in some first-grade London sheet above ten, equally praiseful, overseas. Perhaps this may be explained by the durability of a fame when once gained here. With us, writers rise and perish. In England the same is also true, but it is rather the exception (during an author's lifetime) than the rule.

EDGAR FAWCETT

LONDON

TO-DAY, in one of the morning papers, I find a little octave of verse addressed to the gallant and lamented General Symons. It tells us that even death itself may be clad with endearment, provided we can "float, fame-wafted, to the Happy Isles, upon a nation's tears." Just how long a voyage that would make there is no nautical authority for station.

ing. We must grant, nevertheless, that the amount of tears would have to be quite oceanic. One cannot tell just how torrentially Eugland weeps, these dolorous times, but for a certainty the cri du cœur is vibrant through all her air. The sights daily beheld at the War Office in Downing Street are like voices that "preaching to stones, would make them capable." Men and women go inside with ghastly faces. Many of them come out with faces grown ghastlier still. You see, in those grim rooms, hope and despair playing dice together for human happiness. Wild eyes roam the lists of killed and wounded. Sometimes there is a gasp of gladness, varying the low groan or stifled sob. As you think of how all these pangs have gone on for centuries past, the tragedy of it sharpens and darkens. You remember more recent years of Indian and Egyptian campaiguing, and almost wonder, while the colossal casualties of those wars are recalled, that English hearts at home should not by now have become hardened. But no; bullets go on killing, yet hearts go on breaking; and all the cheers that speed Britons to battle have moans of anguish for their antichorus, precisely as of old.

Meanwhile it is recognized everywhere throughout England that the ing. We must grant, nevertheless, that the amount of tears would have

their antichorus, precisely as of old.

Meanwhile it is recognized everywhere throughout England that the present war will by no means be a "walkover" for imperial troops. Glencoe was a victory, and Dundee, and Mafeking; but neither of them has been cheaply bought. Canada and the Australasian colonies have shown loyalty to the mother land. The southern seas are dotted with huge hulls of hostile ships, each faring toward a single goal. Ultimately all claim of independence must perish in the Transvaal, whether based upon justice, or no. She is to-day as much shattered into subserviency as though all her guns were silenced, and President Krüger should perceive that his great alleged godliness and patriotism cannot longer excuse the making of more widows and orphans at the certain price of future servitude and submission. But England, notwithstanding, has yet a terrible task to perform. Sir George White may do "brilliant" work while he keeps the foe at bay in



THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL-REFUGEES FROM THE FRONT AT DURBAN, NATAL

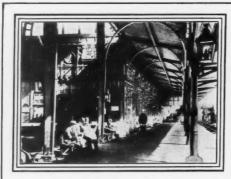
of his abhorrence in no lukewarm terms. Mr. Herbert Spencer, who is not a politician but assuredly the profoundest of living English thinkers, has openly evidenced his dislike of it. But even among the hottest jingoes there exists, unless I matkedly err, a steadfast and growing distrust of Chamberlainian statesmanship. The fierce invective of Messrs. Redmond, Davitt, Labouchère and some other members may not be largely indorsed, for this pronounces the Colonial Secretary, with reckless insistence, a very Belial of abomination. But in 1895 there were certain cablegrams between London and Cape Town, not to speak of letters as well. Do some of these incriminate Mr. Chamberlain respecting the Jameson Raid? If not, why did he refuse to show in the House of Commons, the other day, communications which he was challenged to make public?

These questions pass from lip to lip, and it is safe to state that they are not seldom answered, even among firm allies of the regnant party, by hints of a grievous impending scandal.

I find good-nature everywhere on the of his abhorrence in no lukewarm terms. Mr. Herbert

impending scandal.

I find good-nature everywhere on the subject of the recent yacht race. If there is any residuum of tancor among Englishfolk, its manifestations must conceal themselves in the most secret haunts. Universally it seems to be conceded here that Shamrock was beaten on her merits, and that Americans are either superior builders or superior sailors, or both. A prominent journal blandly affirms that "the two competitors-in-chief have proved themselves very perfect gentle knights of their sport." So sunshine replaces the gloom of that painful international episode which both countries took so grimly to heart only a few years ago, and in place of discontent or cavilling from any observable quarter, one now both reads



THE RAILWAY STATION AT LADYSMITH



THE TRANSVAAL EXCHANGE



ENTRANCE TO THE EXPOSITION ON THE ESPLANADE DES INVALIDES

The allegorical handling of the subject is interesting and ingenious. The group shows Patriotism saving the Army from the claws of Anti-militarism. Patriotism is represented by a giant-winged figure with a sword. A wounded soldier typifies the Army. Anti-militarism appears under the form of a dragon biting the blade of the sword which transfixes it. In the niche of the pedestal is the bust of Colonel Henry, in uniform and wearing all his medals and decorations.

There is some doubt whether the government would allow the monument to stand by itself. In the hope of avoiding all interference the upholders of the patriotic forger have decided to place the work over Colonel Henry's tomb.

work over Colonel Henry's tomb.

The king of Greece has been having a right royal time in Paris. Regenerated at Wiesbaden and Aix-les-Bains, he astonished old habitués of the gay city by the zest with which he plunged into the pleasures offered at the little theatres and cafés. It is said that the direct purpose of his visit was to bring to France messages from both the Czar and the Kaiser having relation to a proposed united action in Asia while England, the general enemy, is in trouble in South Africa. The notion is not improbable on the face of it; these little kings are often made a sort of superior plenipotentiary on important matters, and King George himself has served thus before. So far he has made many visits to the Elysée and the Embassies and gone through the official part of the capital. But after office hours, so to speak, he has daily doffed his kingly robes with unconcealed joy and set forth to amuse himself. Unlike most of his subjects, George has lots of money. He is, im fact, the richest man in Greece. He owns vast farms and practically enjoys the monopoly of the dairy busi-



ARTISANS AT WORK UNDER THE EAVES OF THE UNITED STATES PAVILION

PARIS

NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

November 8, 1899.

WE KNOW all about the solemn, official machinery side of the Paris Exposition, but the lighter side, which, if we would but confess it, appeals much more closely to the average man, is still veiled in mystery. Nevertheless, a powerful party in France is crying for a Pure Exposition; war has been suddenly, unexpectedly declared upon the side-show. A certain limit must obviously be set upon the fertile fancy of the monger of dancing attractions—if you understand what I mean. But it is safe to say that if the limitations lean overmuch toward prudery, the Exposition will suffer. I think that Senator Bérenger is in this case unnecessarily rigid. According to his programme, the great Fair would be run on lines which even people who put extreme construction on things would find too austere.

A world's fair that expects to draw the world must be light and attractive.

A world's har that expects to draw the world must be light and attractive. Some useful knowledge, of course; but especially plenty of fun. Judge the human race harshly for it if you must, M. Bérenger; but the plain truth is that people will not flock to Paris next year just to contemplate your dynamos, your derricks, and goods that they can see in the shop-windows of every city.

However, most of the French people are reasonable about this, and the worlty senator is not likely to have his way. But his campaign will probably rid the coming Exposition of the rank nastiness that debased the Chicago Midway; for which even very liberal philosophers like myself will certainly be grateful.

A monument is shortly to be erected the world must be light and attractive.

THE F
GRAPI

A monument is shortly to be erected to the memory of Colonel Henry, whose suicide, following upon his arrest at the discovery of the forgery by which he sought to establish the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, made such a sensation last year. Immediately after the suicide a subscription, which proved very productive, was opened in favor of his widow and child. And at the same time a group of friends decided to collect funds toward the erection of a monument to the colonel in the little cemetery of Pogny, where he is buried. The work was intrusted to a talented young sculptor who has carved a number of monumental statues ordered by various municipalities and even by the State. Strangely enough, in view of the vigorous expression he has given to this detestable apology of an unspeakable crime, the artist is a Dreyfusard. His excuse for undertaking the work is that "business is business." But he insists that his name shall not be signed nor made public in any way.



THE PARIS EXPOSITION-THE CHAMP DE MARS, PHOTO-GRAPHED FROM THE SCAFFOLDING OF THE GREAT PAVILION OPPOSITE THE EIFFEL TOWER

ness in the kingdom; his private fleet of merchant vessels do an immense carrying trade in the Levant; the little railroads of Greece, such as they are, he controls entirely. From all these things flow a very decent income; and just now George shows that he can squander money fast, as a gentlemanly millionnaire should.

Yvette Guilbert is going to bring out a new book: "The Reflections of a Married Divette," or something like that. She is reticent about the general trend of these reflections, and I have been unable to ascertain whether the keynote was disappointment or the re-

From the look of things, Yvette has been far happier in the holy bonds than most of her professional sisters. Max Shiller and she seem to get on ideally together. It was a formidable task, too, which she undertook in the taming of that German-American bohemian.

a formulable task, too, which she undertook in the taming of that German-American bohemian.

Dr. Shiller—doctor in philosophy, s'il vous plait—was well known in New York. Under the supervision of the Rosenfield brothers, his brothers-in-law, it was he who brought Duse to America and managed her tour. After that he was out of a job, but stuck to the Rialto, where he soon became known as the most intelligent, most easy-going, most shockingly dressed "Dutchman" that ever leaned against a mahogany bar.

On the bicycle he was a sight never to be forgotten. He had no bicycle suit. His seedy black frock and Buffalo Bill sombrero served for riding as on all other occasions. With his chubby little legs pumping hard, and his coat-tails flapping in the wind, Max was a beauty, really. It was, I believe, Charles Frederic Nirdlinger, the cynical dramatic critic,

who perpetrated the joke of introducing that funny little doctor to that Parisian girl. What did Max say to her, and how did he say what he said? Puzzle. At any rate, they soon were married, to the bewilderment of all those who knew both.

Yvette could have done worse. As for Max, with his easy philosophy he immediately forgot all his Rialto ways, and entered into his new rôle with a resolution to get out of it all the advantages it promised.

M. and Mme. Shiller have been living near Paris in a picturesque, comfortable mansion surrounded by an old park which is a poet's dream. They own considerable property, and as Yvette sings nightly and is still paid enormous fees they are rapidly acquiring more. A very respectable, charitable couple they make, beloved by all the country folk for leagues around.

And now when Max drives—he has long abandoned the frisky wheel in favor of a more sedate apparatus—along the lanes to visit his farmers, the peasants respectfully lift their caps to the "lord of the manor." For that is what has become of that little German-American Pooh-Bah who used to amuse us with his coat-tails flapping in the breeze: he is the high lord, the respected squire of a French countryside. And his wife still sings nightly in a concert hall.

Life is curious. nightly in a concert hall, Life is curious.

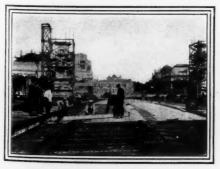
Life is curious.

Arton, the famous briber-in-chief of the hideous Panama Affair, has been pardoned and is out of prison. He is now a consumptive in the last stage of the disease, but, thanks to the untiring devotion of his daughter, he will die in liberty and in some comfort. When her father fell into the shame of those disgraceful scandals, and the home of her youth was suddenly destroyed, the young girl lost all she had in the world—her fortune, her mother, her illusions, any hope of future happiness. Yet to her Arton, the object of general exceration, remained the beloved father who had brought her up with infinite care and tenderness. For five years she has devoted every instant of her life to secure

tenderness. For five years she has devoted every instant of her life to secure his release. The slender, black-dressed silhouette of the girl who had such a sad face became well known in the antechambers of ministers and other powerfuls. She begged and implored. But the men who had been bribed and were free entertained hard feelings against the man who had bribed them and got caught. Nevertheless, Mile. Arton became such a sympathetic figure in the life of Paris that, at last, the resistless popular feeling was enlisted on her side—professional politicians had to yield.

There is something grim in the sight of that man coming out of the prison that killed him—meek, thin, only anxious for the privilege of dying tranquilly in some ignored corner of the earth.

HENRI DUMAY.



ASPHALTING THE ALEXANDER III. BRIDGE



THE ALGERIAN PALACE AT THE TROCADERO



SOUTH AFRICAN WAR NEWS IN PARIS

"A NIGHTLY SCENE AT THE CAFE DE LA PAIX, BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS. REPRESENTATIVE PARIS AND MADAME SIP COFFEE AND ABSINTHE AND DISCUSS, WITH SATISFACTION, THE SUCCESSES OF THE BOERS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR"

"WAR NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA!"

ROM THE very beginning of the imbroglio between our cousins the British and our second cousins the Boers, the Parisians "took stock" in the then impending struggle. Paris discussed war and Madame applauded daintily. This was a nightly scene at the Café de la Paix. Representative Paris and Madame sip coffee and absinthe and discuss, with satisfaction, the successes of the Boers in the South African war.

The "Boulevard," as the foreigner understands it, is not more than four or five blocks long and practically occupies but one side of the street. That is to say, it is only in this circumscribed area that you will find that life, that animation, that brilliancy that make Paris what it is to the stranger.

Every one to his own conception of the Boulevard. To me the impression is of noise and movement. Cabs are flitting up and down, omnibuses roll heavily along, hawkers of newspapers shriek their wares with shrill French cries, people are walking, laughing and joking on the sidewalk, but I miss that intense political excitement that is supposed to rage on the Boulevards.

The newsman cries out of epoch-making crises, but

rards.

The newsman cries out of epoch-making crises, but

how does the denizen of the Boulevard take it all? If

how does the denizen of the Boulevard take it all? If he is excited his excitement is entirely inward; he displays none of it on the surface. Even the war news arouses him but temporarily.

The old Boulevardier, the rounder of the cafés, is unmoved. He sips his absinthe; he is well dressed and carefully groomed, but the years of sipping are marked on his bleared, dissipated face. Near his table is seated a trio as unconscious as he is of the fierce excitement that is supposed to have gripped the Boulevard. One of the three is conscious only of his companions, his companions are conscious only of themselves and the admiration they compel from the passers-by. One of them turns around frequently. What innocent, artless curiosity! You would never suspect that her object is to bestow on you the favor of her beauty. An Italian image-vender tries to dispose of a plaster copy of the "Angel of Peace." Ironic Italian! The army is always represented on the Boulevard. Sometimes it lounges with a fine assumption of military impressiveness and at other times it swaggers at the café tables. To the army the Transvaal struggle is a Godsend. Dreyfus is forgotten.

Dinner is a more absorbing topic on the Boulevard than is Dreyfus, and the impression you will carry away with you is that every person is trying his utmost to enjoy himself, and in the majority of cases he succeeds tolerably well. The joy of life is cultivated by the Frenchman as an art. To be alive is to be well, and, to him, to be on the Boulevard is to be happy.

A. B. WENZELL.

A THANKSGIVING SONG

O Thou, to whom our fathers bowed of old, Whose holy name was by their lips extolled, Be our thanksgiving lifted unto Thee For blessings multiform and manifold!

Thanksgiving for all gracious eye-delight— The nimble water dancing down the height, The irradiant tints that flower the open fie The glamour of the sunset and the night!

Thanksgiving for the sweetnesses of speech-The harmonies that tuneful bird-tongues tead. The passionate arpeggios of the wind, The lyric tree-tops calling each to each!

Thanksgiving for high friendship!-for the thrill Of heart to heart when twilight hours grow still;
For noble thoughts and sacrificial deeds
That show the working of the master will!

Thanksgiving for the manifest design
Through which the ascending coils of being shine!—
For every beckoning beacon-fire that leads
The striving mortal up to the divine!

Thanksgiving for Thine unremitting ward
In stress of strife, in time of blessed accord!
And mayst Thou be our guide and guardian still,
O Lord, that wert of old our fathers' Lord!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

N THE REEF OF NORMAN'S WOE'

BY GILBERT PARKER, AUTHOR OF "THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY," ETC.

WITH DRAWINGS BY A. S. HARTRICK

That sailed the wintry sea;
And the skipper had taken his little daughter
To bear him company.



was the wreck of the Hesperus In the midnight and the snow! Christ save us all from a dea;h like this, On the reef of Norman's woe!"





NLY IT WAS not the school

NLY IT WAS not the schooner Hesperus, and she did not sail the wintry sea. It was the stern-wheeled tub Amenhotep, that churned her way up and down the Nile, scraping over sandbanks, butting the shores with a gayety stupid but embarrassing, for it was the time of cholera, just before the annual rise of the Nile. Fielding Bey, the skipper, had not taken his little Dicky Donovan, who had been in at least three departments of the Government, with advantage to all. Dicky Donovan was not a supernumerary, he was not a fixture in any department; he was an exciting "extra-special," rather expensive, very self-willed, getting his own way or closing up in stubborn resistance like a clam, but smiling all the time. He had a reputation which had pierced the furthest corner of the Palace of Abdin, and it was rumored that certain courts would have opened quiet doors to him had he been so minded. But that was not his game.

doors to him had he been so minded. But that was not his game.

He was dining with Fielding at the Turf Club, when a telegram came saying that cholera had appeared at a certain village on the Nile. Fielding had dreaded this, had tried to make preparation for it, had begged of the Government this reform and that—to no purpose. He knew that the saving of the country from an epidemic lay with his handful of Englishmen and the faithful native officials; but chiefly with the Englishmen. He was prepared only as a forlorn hope is prepared, with energy, with personal courage, with knowledge; and never were these needed more.

With the telegram in his hand, he thought of his few English assistants, and sighed; for the game they should play would be the game of Hercules and Death over the body of Alcestis.

Dicky noted the sigh, read the telegram, drank an-

body of Alcestis.

Dicky noted the sigh, read the telegram, drank another glass of claret, lighted a cigarette, drew his coffee to him, and said: "I'm off duty; take me."

Fielding looked surprised, yet with an eye of hope. If there was one man in Egypt who could do useful work in the business, it was little Dicky Donovan, who had a way with natives such as no man ever had in Egypt; who knew no fear of anything mortal; who was as tireless as a beaver, as keen-minded as a lynx is sharp-eyed. It was said to Dicky's discredit that he had no heart, but Fielding knew better. When Dicky offered himself now, Fielding said, almost fever-sishly: ishly

"But, dear old D., you don't see—"
"Don't I?—Well, then

"'What are the blessings of the sight ?— Oh tell your poor blind boy!'"

What Fielding told him did not alter his intention, nor was it Fielding's wish that it should, though he felt it right to warn the little man what sort of thing was in store for them.

"As if I don't know, old limeburner!" answered Dicky coolly

"As if I don't know, old limeburner!" answered Dicky coolly.

In an hour they were on the Amenhotep, and in two hours they were on the way—a floating hospital—to the infected district of Kalamoun. There the troubles began. It wasn't the heat, and it wasn't the work, and it wasn't the overlasting care of the sick: it was the ceaseless hunt for the disease-stricken, the still, tireless opposition of the natives, the remorseless deception, the hopeless struggle against the covert odds. With nothing behind: no support from the Government, no adequate supplies, few capable men; and all the time the dead, inert, dust-powdered air; the offices of policemen, doctor, apothecary, even undertaker and grave-digger, to perform; and the endless weeks of it all. A handful of good men under two leaders of nerve, conscience and ability, to fight an invisible enemy which, if given head, would destroy its thousands and scores of thousands!

At the end of the first two months Fielding Bey

ads and scores of thousands! At the end of the first two months Fielding Bey

At the end of the first two months Fielding Bey became hopeless.

"We can't throttle it," he said to Dicky Donovan.

"They don't give us the ghost of a chance. To-day I found a dead-un hid in an oven under a heap of flour to be used for to-morrow's baking; I found another doubled up in a cupboard, and another under a pile of dourha which will be ground into flour."

"With twenty ghaffirs I beat five cane and dourha fields this morning," said Dicky. "Found three cases. They'd been taken out of the village during the night."

"Bad ones?"

"So so. They'll be worse before they're better. That was my morning's flutter. This afternoon I



"NORMAN GAVE A YOUNGSTER A BIT OF MELABISS THE OTHER DAY

found the huts these gentlemen call their homes. I knocked holes in the roofs per usual, burned everything that wasn't wood, let in the light o' heaven, and splashed limewash and permanganate about. That's my day's tot-up. . Any particular trouble?' he added, eying Fielding closely.

Fielding fretfully jerked his foot on the floor, and lighted his pipe, the first that day.

"Heaps. I've put the barber in prison, and given the sarraf ten lashes for certifying that the death of the son of the Mamoor was el adah—the ordinary. Why, it was one of the worst cases I've ever seen. He fell ill at ten and was dead at two, the permit d'inhumation was given at four, and the usual thing occurred: the moghassil got the bedding and clothing and the turabis the lahaf. God only knows who'll wear that clothing, who'll sleep in that bed, and where the lahaf 'll go!'

"If the Lord would only send them sense, we'd supply sublimate solution—douche and spray, and zinc for the lability of the labili

"If the Lord would only send them sense, we'd supply sublimate solution—douche and spray, and zinc for their little long boxes of bones," mused Dicky, his eyes half shut, as he turned over in his hands some scarabs a place-hunting official had brought him that day. "Well, that isn't all?" he added, with a quick upward glance and a quizzical smile. His eyes, however, as they fell on Fielding's, softened in a peculiar way, and a troubled ibok flashed through them; for Fielding's face was drawn and cold, though the eyes were feverish, and a bright spot burned on his high cheek-bones. "No, it isn't all, D. The devil's in the whole business. Steady, sullen opposition meets us at every hand. Norman's been here—rode over from Abdallah—twentyfive miles. A report's going through the native villages, started at Abdallah, that our sanitary agents are throw-

ing yellow handkerchiefs in the faces of those they're

ing yellow handkerchiefs in the faces of those they're going to isolate."

"That's Hoskai Bey's yellow handkerchief. He's a good man, but he does blow his nose too much, and blows it with a flourish. . . . Has Norman gone back?"

"No, I've made him lie down in my cabin. He says he can't sleep, says he can only work. He looks ten years older. It's an awful place Abdallah, and it's a heavy district. The Mamoor there's a scoundrel. He has influenced the whole Markaz against Norman and our men. Norman—you know what an Alexander-Hannibal baby it is, all the head of him good for the best sort of work anywhere, all the fat heart of him dripping sentiment—gave a youngster a bit of melabiss the other day. By some infernal accident the child feli ill two days afterward—it had been sucking its father's old shoe—and Norman just saved its life by the skin of his teeth. If the child had died, there'd have been a rot probably. As it is, there's talk that we're scattering poisoned sweetmeats to spread the disease. He's done a plucky thing, though—" He paused.

Dicky looked up inquiringly, and Fielding continued: "There's a fellow called Mustapha Kali, a hanger-on of the Mudir of the province. He spread a report that this business was only a scare got up by us; that we poisoned the people and buried them alive. What does Norman do? He promptly arrests him, takes him to the Mudir, and says that the brute must be punished or he'll carry the matter to the Khedive."

"Here's to you, Mr. Norman!" said Dicky, with a little laugh. "What does the Mudir of?"

"Doesn't know what to do. He tells Norman to say to me that if he puts the fellow in prison there'll be a

riot, for they'll make a martyr of him.
If he fines him it won't improve matters. So he asks me to name a punishment which 'll suit our case. He promises to give it his 'most distinguished consideration.' "juished consideration."

guished consideration."

"And what's your particular poison for him?" asked Dicky, with his eyes on the Cholera Barge Hospital a few hundred yards away on the river.

"I don't know. If he's punished in the ordinary way it will only make matters worse, as the Mudir says. It wants something that will play our game and turn the tables on the reptile too."

game and turn the tables on the repulsion."

"A sort of bite himself with his own fangs, eh?" Dicky seemed only idly watching the moving figures on the Barge Hospital.

"Yes, but what is it? I can't inoculate him with bacilli. That's what'd do the work, I fancy."

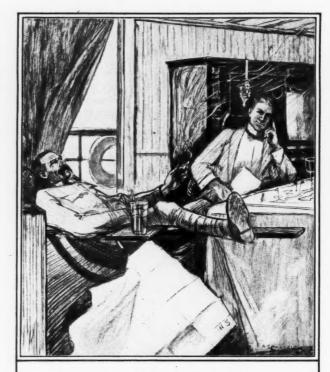
"Pocket your fancy, Fielding," answered Dicky. "Let me have a throw."

swered bleky. Let he have a throw."

"Go on. If you can't hit it off, it's no good, for my head doesn't think these days: it only sees, and hears, and burns."

Dicky eyed Fielding keenly, and then, pouring out some whiskey for himself, put the bottle on the floor beside him, casually as it were. Then he said, with his girlish laugh—not quite so girlish these days: "I've got his sentence pat—it'll meet the case, or you may say, 'Cassio, never more be officer of mine.'"

He drew over a piece of paper lying



FIELDING LAY BACK AND LAUGHED

were little red and white and yellow flags, the white lags to mark the towns and villages where they had mastered the disease, the red flags to mark the new ones attacked, the yellow to indicate those where the

ones attacked, the yellow to indicate those where the disease was raging. His fingers touched one of the flags, and he looked down.

"See, D. Here are two new places attacked to-day. I must ride over to Abdallah when Norman goes. It's all so hopeless!"

"Things will take a turn," rejoined Dicky, with a forced gayety. "You needn't ride over to Abdallah.



"I FOUND TEN IN THE CORNER OF A CANE-FIELD YESTERDAY"

I'll go with Norman, and what's more I'll come back here with Mustapha Kali!'

"You'll go to the Mudir?" asked Fielding eagerly. He seemed to set so much store by this particular busi-

ness.
"I'll bring the Mudir too, if there's any trouble," said Dicky grimly; though it is possible he did not mean what he said.

it is possible he did not mean what he said.

Two hours later Fielding, Dicky and Norman were in conference, extending their plans of campaign. Fielding and Norman were eager and nervous, and their hands and faces seemed to have taken on the arid feeling of the desert. Before they sat down Dicky had put the bottle of whiskey out of easy reach; the possibility of the fielding, under ordinary circumstances the most abstemious of men, had lately, in his great fatigue and overstrain, unconsciously emptied his glass more often than was wise for a campaign of long endurance. Dicky noticed now, as they sat round the table, that Norman's hand went to the coffee-pot as Fielding's had gone to his glass. What struck him as odd also was that Fielding seemed to have caught some thing of Norman's manner. There was the same fever in the eyes, though Norman's face was more worn and the eyes more sunken. He looked like a man that was haunted. There was, too, a certain air of helplessness about him, a primitive intensity almost painful. Dicky saw Fielding respond to this in a curious way—it was the kind of fever that passes quickly from brain to brain when there is not cool bodily health commanded by a cool intelligence to insulate it. Fielding had done the work of four men for over two months, and, like most large men, his nerves had given in before Dicky's, who had done six men's work at least, and, by his power of organization and his labor-saving intelligence; conserved the work of another fifty.

As the three sat silent for a moment, having arranged certain measures, Norman sprang to his feet

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onserved the work of another fifty.

As the three sat silent for a moment, having ar-

ranged certain measures, Norman sprang to his feet in an excited manner and struck the table with his

'lt's no use, sir,' he said to Fielding, "I'll have to

in an excited manner and struck the table with his hand.

"It's no use, sir," he said to Fielding, "I'll have to go. I'm no good. I neglect my duty. I was to be back at Abdallah at five. I forgot all about it. A most important thing. A load of fessikh was landed at Minkari, five miles beyond Abdallah. We've prohibited fessikh. I was going to seize it. . . It's no good, sir; you'll have to dismiss me."

Dicky knew now that the beginning of the end had come for Norman. There were only two things to do: get him away shooting somewhere, or humor him here. There was no chance for shooting till things took some sort of a turn. The authorities in Cairo would never understand, and the babbling social-military folk would say that they had calmly gone shooting while pretending to stay the cholera epidemic. It wouldn't be possible to explain that Norman was in a bad way, and that it was done to save his life or his reason. Fielding also ought to have a few days clear away from this constant pressure and fighting, and the sounds and the smells of death; but it could not be yet. Therefore to humor them both was the only thing, and Norman's was the worse case. After all, they had got a system of sanitary super vision, they had the disease by the throat, and even in Cairo the administration was waking up a little; and the crisis would soon pass, perhaps, if a riot could be stayed and the natives give up their awful fictions of yellow handkerchiefs, poisoned sweetmeats, deadly limewash, and all such nonsense.

So Dicky said now: "All right, Norman; come along. You'll seize that fessikh and I'll bring back Mustapha Kali. We'll work him as he has never worked in his life. He'll be a living object-lesson. We'll have all Upper Egypt on the banks of the Nile waiting to see what happens to Mustapha."

Dicky laughed his girlish laugh, and Fielding responded feebly; but Norman

ragype on the banks of the Nile wathing to see what happens to Mustapha." Dicky laughed his girlish laugh, and Fielding responded feebly; but Norman was looking at the Barge Hospital with a look too bright for joy, too intense for despair.

a look too bright for joy, too intense rod despair.

"I found ten in a corner of a canefield yesterday," he said dreamily. "Four were dead, and the others had taken the dead men's yeleks as covering." He shuddered. "I see nothing but limewash, smell nothing but permanganate. It's got into my head. I can't think. I'm of no use; I wonder you keep me on!" he added pathetically to Fielding.

"You're right enough, if you'll not take yourself so seriously," said Dicky jauntily. "You mustn't try to say, (CONTINUED ON PAGE 19)

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

HONOR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Professor Legry, the English philosophic writer, in his new book on "Conduct and Character," delivers hinself of the following opinion in his chapter on "Morality in Polities." As will be seen, he handles Cecil Rhodes without gloves.

"A difficult question arose in the case of the statesman who had prepared and organized the expedition against the Transvaal. It is certain that the actual raid had taken place without his knowledge or consent, though, when it was brought to his knowledge, he abstained from taking any step to stop it. It may be conceded that there were real grievances to be complained of. By a strange irony of fate some of the largest gold mines of the world had fallen to the possession of perhaps the only people who did not desire them; a race of hunters and farmers actually hostile to modern ideas, who had twice abandoned their homes and made long journeys into distant lands in search of solitude and space and of a home where they could live their primitive pastoral lives undisturbed by any foreign element. These men now found their country the centre of a vast stream of foreign immigration, and of that most undesirable kind of immigration which gold mines invariably promote. Their laws were very backward, but the part which was most oppressive was that connected with the gold-mining industry, which was almost entirely in the hands of the immigrants, and it was this which made it a main object to overthrow their government. The trail of finance runs over the whole story, but it may be acknowledged that, although Mr. Rhodes had made an enormous fortune by mining speculations, and although he was largely interested as a financier in overturning the system of government at Johannesburg, he was not a man likely to be actuated by more love of money, and that political ambition closely connected with the opening and the civilization of Africa largely actuated him. Whether the motives of his co-conspirators were of the same kind may be open to question. What he did, however, has

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HONOR IN SOUTH AFRICA
PROFESSOR LECKY, the English philosophic writer, in his new book on "Conduct and Character," delivers himself of the following opinion in his chapter on "Morality in Politics." As will be seen, he handles Cecil Rhodes without gloves.

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Compare this with the magnanimous attitude of the simple Boers during the trying times that followed the Jameson Raid.

When the raiders surrendered they were marched off to prison, and outside the prison walls there were gathered 10,000 Boers, who were in favor of immediate execution. Joubert was one of them. But President Krüger was anxious that no such extreme and drastic measures should be enforced, and he took Joubert in hand with a view to winning him over to his way of thinking. The two shut them-

measures should be enforced, and he took Joubert in hand with a view to winning him over to his way of thinking. The two shut themselves up in a room and remained there in anxious talk and argument the whole night through. When they rose Oom Paul had triumphed, and Joubert was now for mercy. The rest is familiar history.

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Y STAY as United States consul at Cape Town during the second Cleveland Administration taught me this: a feud existed between the British and the Boers that must finally be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. Each people is too stubborn to yield a point in dispute; though the English, it seemed to me then, and seems so now, were ready to make the larger concessions. I went to Cape Town prepossessed in favor of the Dutch, and returned with the conviction that the English have the better cause.

with the conviction that the English have the better cause.

In regard to the outcome of the struggle there can be no doubt. When the British troops arrive in force and move up country affairs will wear a different aspect. The Boers will be pushed back into their fastnesses and thrown on the defensive. These fastnesses I believe they will hold for a considerable time. They are born fighters, inured to hardship and privation, accustomed to live in the open air, and ready to die "in the last ditch," like their hero, "William the Slient." They believe that they are fighting for Fatherland as he fought: that the English are seeking to rob them of their lands and de grade their religion—for they are bigoted to the core, having learned nothing since the Synod of Dort and hating a bishop as heartily as John Calvin himself. Thus race pride and religious prejudice, combined with the memory of Majuba Hill, make the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State what Americans would call bumptious. They will fight the longer and the more fiercely because they are so ignorant of the great power and immense resources of the British Empire. Many a redcoat will fall and be buried under the South African sod before the Transvaal is couquered. The Boers have the advantage of position Empire. Many a redcoat will fall and be buried under the South African sod before the Transvaal is cou-quered. The Boers have the advantage of position and of interior lines to begin with; they have been more slert than the Dutch are usually supposed to be, and they have taken the English by surprise; occupy-ing positions that British troops (had not the Cabinet of St. James' relied upon peaceful settlement of the vexed question) might have seized or reinforced months ago.

ago.

The Boers, too, are sustained by the belief that there will be an uprising of Dutch descendants in the undisputed South African British possessions. Therein I believe, from things seen and heard during my occupancy of the consulate at Cape Town, they are awfully mistaken. While the sympathies of the sons of Holland there and in Natal may be, and quite likely are, with

their kinsmen, they will not lift a finger for President Krüger. They know England and her resources and the hopelessness of the struggle.

Quite as illusory is the hope of help from Germany entertained by the Boers. The Germans at Cape Town, at Kimberley, and wherever settled, have a sharp business rivalry with the English, but, as far as I could perceive, no personal hostility, and certainly no profound affection for the Boers. They do not recognize, or at best are careless about, that much-talked-of tie of blood. While two nations in Europe would leap on Great Britain's back if they dared, Germany will not make the third. So no help can be expected from that mighty empire. Great Britain and the South African States will be left to fight it out alone so far as Europe is concerned. The Continent does not love England; but as long as Germany stands aloof the other great powers will not interfere. What could they do over so many leagues of sea swarming with the most magnificent navy the world ever saw?

Some talk has been made about the part the aborig-

will not interfere. What could they do over so many leagues of sea swarming with the most magnificent navy the world ever saw?

Some talk has been made about the part the aborigines, the black men, would take in the contest. My observation has been that they like the British better than the Boers, though they like neither very well. On the whole, they have been more considerately treated by the British. The English rule has been stern but just. The Boer rule has been harsh and oppressive. I do not suppose the natives care much which side wins, for it is a white man's fight; but they have a wholesome dread of British power and distrust of Dutch faith. If they take any part in the conflict it will be predatory. Should opportunity offer for plundering a small party, British or Boer, they may seize it. But my belief is they will remain quiescent, and make no figure in the fight.

My observation has been that Americans in Cape Town, and, in fact, 'all through South Africa, mainly favor the English. Without doubt this is partly due to the speech in common of the two peoples. It is partly due to a feeling of resentment at Dutch exclusiveness. We here in America have so long been accustomed to throw the door wide open to immigration and confer the franchise at the earliest practicable moment, that when our people go to the Transvaal they are astounded to find two-thirds of the population and four-fifths of the property without representation. Most Americans go as I did, prepossessed in favor of the

Boers. Most, if they remain long, become British sympathizers. This is the rule. Of course, exceptions can be found. Those who have partaken of Dutch lospitality do not turn their backs upon their hosts. While much may be said for the Dutch in South Africa—for their courage, their industry and admirable simplicity of life—it must be owned that Americans find the English more companionable, easier to deal with in business, and vastly more alert. The English are progressive. The Dutch in the so-called republics (really religious oligarchies, in one case an autocracy) have long been at a standstill. They dwell in the seventeenth century, and dream of the barriers they built against the stormy North Sea. The Americans and English are peering over the brink of the twentitch century. It may be a precipice before them, and they may be riding to a fall, but they are riding. Which is the better way I do not undertake to say. There is little doubt about the common opinion.

However, this much is certain: though these South African sons of the Dutch, who broke the dikes and drowned the yellow-jerkined soldiers of Spain, cling to sixteenth-century religious and political predilections, they cling to its courage and indomirable fighting qualities, too. Moreover, they have been shrewd enough to avail themselves of nineteenth-century appliances in war. The great guns they bring to bear on Ladysmith and Kimberley and many another British outpost are of modern construction and seem to be served with precision. They have with them more than one audacious and reckless soldier of fortune who will cast his sword in the scale. And they have this further advantage: their commissariat is simple. They are not encumbered by the impedimenta of a European army, and are fortunately free from the tangled red tape and rusty routne of a war office.

That in the end they will be overcome there is scarcely a reasonable doubt. But in all probability it will be only after a protracted and desperate struggle. They can endure much pain and inflict





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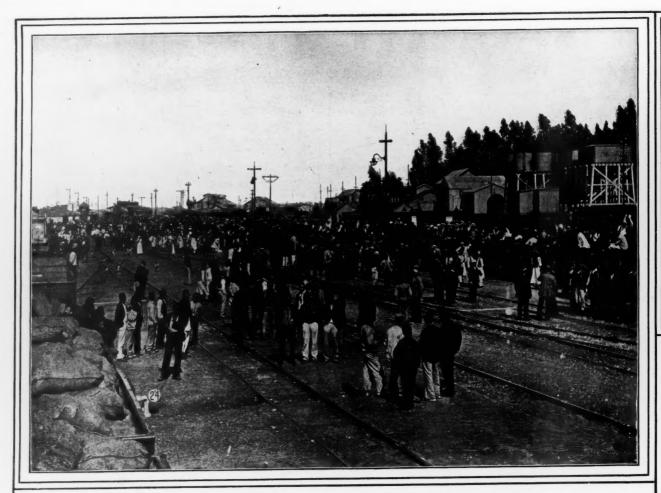




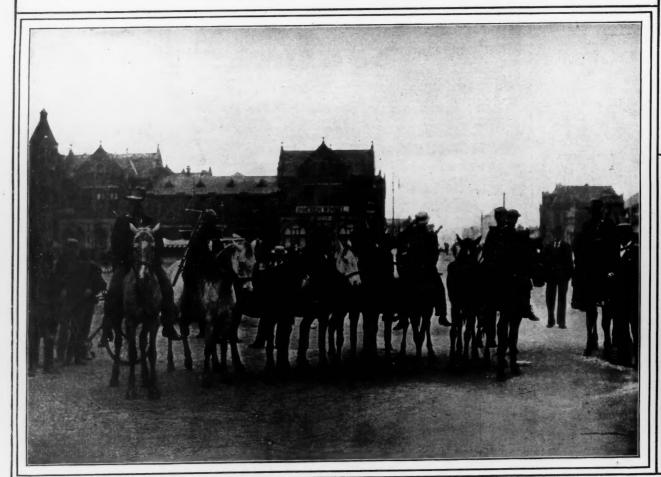
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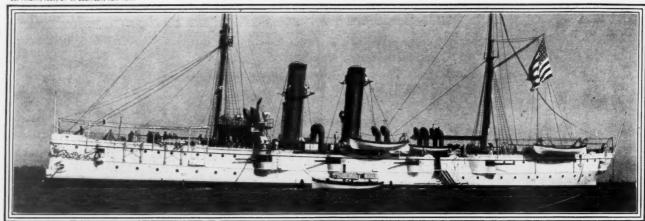
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THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "DETROIT," WHICH WAS PRESENT IN THE HARBOR OF PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, DURING THE RECENT BATTLE BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GENERAL CASTRO AND GENERAL PAREDES, AND WE HOSPITAL CORPS RENDERED VALUABLE SERVICES TO THE WOUNDED AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE TOWN

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUEL

By W. NEPHEW KING, LATE LIEUTENANT U.S.N.

THE LAST SCENE in a bloody drama that has just been enacted in the republic of Venezuela is not only thrilling but pathetic.
Puerto Cabello, an inoffensive little town sleeping in the sunshine of the old Spanish Main, has been awakened by the boom of artillery and the roar of bursting shells. Its white streets are reddened with the blood of good Venezolanos, shed, not by the hands of an invading foe, but by their own kinsmen. This uncivilized act, which should be charged against General Paredes, a worthy representative of the fugitive President Andrade, is a fitting sequel to an administration of crime and lawlessness.

Andrade, it will be remembered, was the tool of Crespo—chosen to do his bidding, with the understanding that the rich plum of power would be returned to the master after the lackey had sufficiently bled his helpiess compatriotas. A lucky bullet, however, aime I in battle by a patriot, ended Crespo's turbulent career; but scarcely had he been laid away in the crypt of that magnificent mausoleum which his barbaric vanity had just completed in the Campo Santo at Caracas, before clouds began to gather around Andrade. Had he heeded the counsel of some wise and honest men in his Cabinet, and taken the good of his country to heart, instead of rewarding his political henchmen with positions, created in violation of the constitution, he might be now peacefully seated in the Casa Amarilla instead of wandering around the West Indies—"a man without a country."

Briefly told, the following are the causes that have

tions, created in violation of the constitution, he night be now peacefully seated in the Casa Amarilla instead of wandering around the West Indies—"a man without a country."

Briefly told, the following are the causes that have led to the present deplorable situation in Venezuela: In the fall of 1897, the people were allowed the privilege of voting for a new President. The Liberals were represented by General Ignacio Andrade, and the Conservatives by General José Manuel Hernandez, known as El. Mocho. Andrade was the choice of the then President, Joaquin Crespo, while Hernandez was only the favorite of the people. In a South American election, it is not difficult to foretell which of the two will tip the scales. In short, the will of the people was defeated, and Andrade declared the next constitutional (?) President.

Before his inauguration Hernandez protested before the Supreme Court, but this august body of Crespistas only confirmed the election of Andrade. Gathering around him a few faithful followers, Hernandez left the capital city and inaugurated a revolution in the State of Carobobo. Crespo, now the military genius of the new administration, took command of the government forces, and succeeded in quelling the insurrection; aot, however, without losing his own life in the final battle. Left without a crafty soldier to advise him, Andrade blossomed out into a full-fledged dictator. His favorites were rewarded, even though he had to violate law after law to do so. The straw that broke the camel's back, and caused General Cipriano Castro, the new provisional President, to revolt against the government was a decree redividing the Republic into twenty-one instead of nine States. And this unconstitutional decree was issued to save the State of Miranda for the government's candidate.

When the State elections for Governors, or Presidents, as they are called there, were held, shortly after Andrade's election, the two candidates in Miranda were General Ramon Guerra and General Antonio Fernandez. Guerra chanced to

resist the unconstitutional decree by force. Such was the beginning of the present revolution, which has just ended by making its chief the provisional President, or, more properly speaking, the military dictator of Venezuela

or, more properly speaking, the mintary dictator of Venezuela.

Castro, at first, declared that all he desired was to be recognized as the President of the entire State of Los Andes; but he met with so little opposition from the government troops that he thought he might as well "keep it up" and play for higher stakes. He, therefore, marched on to the capital, a distance of six hundred miles, through a rough and mountainous country, accomplishing a feat that had not been attempted since the time of the great Bolivar. At Valencia, however, he met with such stubborn resistance from Andrade's troops that an emissary was sent to General Hernandez, who was then imprisoned at Caracas, offering to substantially recognize him, in the event of success, if he would urge his followers to join the revolutionary army. The combined forces then marched against the capital, which surrendered without a struggle after the President had fied.

As soon as Castro was in power, his first act was to release Hernandez from prison, and make him Minister of Commerce in the new Cabinet. Either the position was not in keeping with the dignity and mfluence of "El Mocho," or some other misunderstanding, not yet made public, took place, which caused a break between the two generals. At all events, Hernandez left Caracas with two thousand of his troops, and took the field area for the state of t st Castro

against Castro.

Though Puerto Cabello was in the hands of Castro's troops, General Paredes still held the fort on a little island across the river, and the fear that he might join with the forces of Hernandez hastened the decision of



GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO, VENE-ZUELA'S PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

Castro to reduce or capture the fort if possible. The attack was, therefore, begun by land and sea on Friday night, November 10. Two warships bombarded the forts, while General Ramon Guerra, in command of the land forces, attacked from the rear. The destruction of the town was accomplished by the guns of the fort, and the loss of life, which is said to be three hundred, is equally divided between the two sides. General Paredes, after being wounded four times, surrendered, and succeeded in escaping to one of the foreign warships in the harbor. It is not probable that he will be given up, for the right of asylum on board a war vessel belonging to a neutral has been conceded by all nations in numberless South American revolutions.

In the chaotic state of affairs that sometimes exist

in South American countries, it is difficult to establish a precedent, for circumstances may change each case. I well recall a threatened bombardment of La Guayra, Venezuela, during the revolution of 1892 under General Joaquin Crespo. I chanced to be in the little town at the time, and was with the United States Consul, Colonel Philip C. Hanna, when he learned that General Quinteros, who commanded a fort on the hill, had threatened to lay the city in ashes as soon as the revolutionary forces should enter. Consul Hanna, who had more than once given evidence of fearlessness in protecting not only the rights of Americans, but of defencels women and children of all nationalities as well, earnestly protested against this threat before knowing that he would be supported by the warships of the different powers then anchored in the harbor. In a historic letter to the Venezuelan general, our representative closed with the following stirring remarks: in South American countries, it is difficult to establish

"I most earnestly protest against such an act and such a threat, if it has been made, and I am informed that it has—and I am sure that the admiral of the United States naval fleet here will also earnestly disapprove of such a course—and that he will be joined without doubt in his disapproval by all the commanders of foreign warships in port. Such a threat, if carried out, would wantonly and without cause destroy innocent lives and very valuable property. This can never be tolerated. Continuing to protest, I have the honor, sir, to be "Your obedient servant,

"Your obedient servant,
"Philip C. Hanna,
"Consul of the United States."

That our representative was supported, not only by Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., who had with him in Venezuelan waters the *Chicago, Concord*, and *Kearsarge*, but by all the other naval commanders, the following curt note to General Quinteros will show:

"U.S.S. Chicago, Port of La Guayra, Venezuela, "October 5, 1892. "To General Quinteros, Commanding La Guayra:

"The undersigned, naval commanders of the United States, French, Spanish, British, and German war vessels in port, present their compliments to General Quinteros, commanding La Guayra, and inform him that in view of many fears expressed that La Guayra might be pillaged by the troops of the government in the event of their defeat, they have to present the following conclusions:

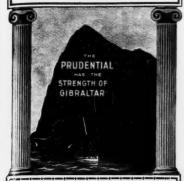
iclusions:
"The town of La Guayra must not be given over to pillage, nor must its innocent non-combatants be sub-jected to unrestrained disorder and violence. Should proper order not be preserved, we shall take such measures as may be necessary to protect foreign lives and property. The fort must not fire upon the town. Should this be done, the men-of-war will open fire upon

Should this be done, the men-of-war will open fire upon the fort, in order to protect the town.

"Rear-Admiral Walker,
"United States Navy.
"Capitan de Fregate Eulate y Fery.
"Spanish Navy.
"COMMANDER JAMES B. YOUNG,
"British Navy.
"Korvelten Kapitan Draeger,
"German Navy.
"Capitan de Vaisseau de Barbeyrac,
"French Navy."

It is needless to say that General Quinteros changed his mind; and La Guayra was not fired upon by the fort. This action of the different powers seems to have been taken as a precedent by Commander Hemphill of the Detroit, when at one time he threatened to fire upon the fort at Puerio Cabello if Paredes attempted to bombard the town. The present administration did not sustain our naval representative, however, and informed him that all international law required was forty-eight hours' notice to remove the women, children, and help-less old people. less old people.

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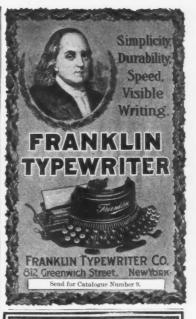
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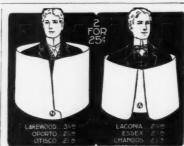
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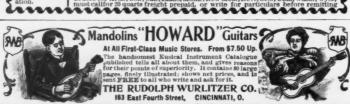
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ONE ON THE MUSICIAN

Here is a good story of Joachim, the vio-linist, as told by himself. During one of his visits to London some years ago, the great virtures had occasion to enter a barber's shop for a shave. The barber's acquaintance with

illustrious musicians was limited, and Joachim preserved his incognitio.

"Hair cut, sir?" demanded the obsequious assistant, eying Joachim's flowing locks with an air of proprietorship.

Joachim intimated his perfect satisfaction with the existing length of his hair; but the barber was not to be so easily baffled.

"Trifle long at the back, sir," he suggested, diplomatically.

Joachim explained that that was the way

"Trifle long at the back, sir," he suggested, diplomatically.
Joachim explained that that was the way he liked it, and the barber was silent for a little. "Rather thin on top, sir," was his next remark, whereby he sought to convey his own firm conviction that to sacrifice thickness to length in the matter of hair was altogether a poor policy; but Joachim only glared at the barber and tossed his lion mane. And the barber went on shaving, but in a moody, discontented kind of way. Hope springs eternal in the human breast, and the barber's breast was no exception.

"Just trim the edges for you, sir? Half an inch all round, sir?"

Joachim remained obdurate, and the barber's stock of patience and ingenuity deserted him at the same time. He vented his indignation in the most scathing expression of contempt that suggested itself to his tonsorial mind.

"Well, of course, if you want to look like a German musician," he remarked, "it's no good talking."

THE DIAMONDS OF KIMBERLEY

THE DIAMONDS OF KIMBERLEY
THE Hon. Mr. Cecil Rhodes' presence in beleaguered Kimberley is but another proof of the old adage that, "Where a man's treasure is, there his heart is also."

It is not the first time either that Mr. Rhodes has been compelled to battle for his diamonds. The story of the first diamond war is one of the romances of South Africa. The late Barney Barnato and Alfred Beit, a German, were the principal mine owners when Mr. Rhodes first set foot in Africa, and their influence in the diamond fields doubled and trebled until the rivalry between the mines in Kimberley and the Rhodes mines in Griqualand grew to a head. The diamond game of Rhodes versus Beit and Barnato became the question of the hour in the financial world. When one of the parties wanted to buy a mine the others would outbid him, and so, for months and years, the battle went on. Mr. Rhodes had set his mind on the control of the world's diamond supply, and eventually he won the game. Now he is more than ever engaged in his corner against all comers, notably the Boers.

A CRUSHING REPLY

A CRUSHING REPLY

Sybil: "It's no use denying it, Maud. It was too dark for me to see who it was, but I distinctly saw some young man kiss you in the garden. I'm ashamed of you."

Maud: "I don't see why you should be. I've often seen George kiss you."

Sybil (engaged to George): "Yes. But I allow nobody but George to kiss me."

Maud: "Well, it was nobody but George who kissed me."

A VICTORIA CROSS FOR MAJUBA

British defeats seem to bring forth their crop of Victoria Crosses as well as victories. After the disastrons campaign against the Boers in 1881 no less than six Victoria Crosses were conferred. One of these was bestowed upon the man who first waved the white flag. He was Corporal J. T. Farmer of the Army Hospital Corps. A small force, about 400 of all ranks, had been got to the summit of Majuba in the night by the unfortunate General Colley. When day broke the Boers, in overwhelming force, stormed the heights, and, surrounding the defenders on three sides, proceeded to annihilate them. Nothing was left but flight, since the general, many other officers, and nearly 100 men were lying dead. Farmer was with the wounded on a plateau when the flight began. He raised a white handkerchief. The hand that waved the little flag was shot through, and the white rag fell to the ground.

Despite his pain the soldier stooped down, picked up the handkerchief; and waved it with his uninjured arm. Again a bullet struck him, and he could hold up the flag for more. But his life was spared, and though he had to undergo amputation and was discharged on pension, he was able to take the Victoria Cross with him, for in recognition of his "valor" on Majuba that first of distinctions was conferred upon him. British defeats seem to bring forth their op of Victoria Crosses as well as victories.

DESPERATE THIRST

A VOICE IN THE DARK:—"Mamma, please mme a drink of water: I'm so thirsty."
"No; you're not thirsty. Turn over aud go

A pause.
"Mamma, won't you please give me a drink?

"Mamma, won't you please give me a drink?
I'm so thirsty."

"If you don't turn over and go to sleep, I'll
get up and whip you!"

Another pause.

"Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink
when you get up to whip me?"

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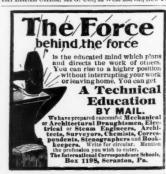
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"ON THE REEF OF NORMAN'S WOE"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10)

'Alone I did it.' Come along. Fill your tobacco-pouch. There are the horses. I'm ready.''
He turned to Fielding.
''It's going to be a stiff ride, Fielding. But I'll de it in twenty-four hours, and bring Mustapha Kali too—for a consideration.''

It I'll de it in twenty-four hours, and bring Mustapha Kali too—for a consideration."

He paused, and Fielding said, with an attempt at playfulness: "Name your price." "That you play for me, when I get back, the overture of Tannhaüser. Play it, mind; no tuning up sort of thing, like last Sunday's performance. Practice it, my saadat! Is it a bargain? I'm not going to work for nothing a day."

He watched the effect of his words anxiously, for he saw how needful it was to divert! Fielding's mind in the midst of all this "plague, pestilence, and famine." For days Fielding had not touched the piano, the piano which Mrs. Henshaw, widow of Henshaw of the Buffs, had insisted on his taking with him a year before, saying that it would be a cure for loneliness when away from her. During the first of these black days Fielding had played intermittently for a few moments at a time, and Dicky had noticed that after playing he seemed in better spirits. But lately the disease of a ceaseless unrest, of constant sleepless work, was on him. He had not played for near a week, saying in response to Dicky's urging that there was no time for music. And Dicky knew that presently there would be no time to eat, and then no time to sleep; and then, the worst! Dicky had pinned his faith and his friendship to Fielding, and he saw no reason why he should lose his friend because Madame Cholera was stalking the native villages, driving the fellaheen before her like sheep to the slaughter.

"Is it a bargain?" he added, as Fielding did not at once reply. If Fielding would but play it would take

slaughter.
"Is it a bargain?" he added, as Fielding did not at once reply. If Fielding would but play it would take the strain off his mind at times.
"All right, D., I'll see what I can do with it." said

once reply. If Fielding would but play it would take the strain off his mind at times.

"All right, D., I'll see what I can do with it." said Fielding.

He did not notice that one of his crew abaft near the wheel was watching him closely, and that he crept along the railing, on the pretence of cleaning it. Fielding was absorbed in making notes upon a piece of paper and moving the little flags about. Now he lighted a cigar and began walking up and down the deck.

The Arab disappeared, but a few minutes afterward returned. The deck was empty. Fielding had ridden away to the village. The map was still on the table. With a frightened face the Arab peered at it, then going to the side he called down softly, and there came up from the lower deck a Copt, the sarraf of the village, who could read English fairly. The Arab pointed to the map and the Copt approached cautiously. A few feet away he tried to read what was on the map, but, unable to do so, drew closer, pale-faced and knock-kneed, and stared at the map and the little flags. An instant after he drew back, and turned to the Arab.

"May God burn his eyes! He sends the death to the village by moving the flags. May God change him into a dog to be beaten to death. The red is to begin, the white flag is for more death, the yellow is for enough. See—may God cut off his hand!—he has moved the white flag to our village!" He pointed in a trembling fear, half real, half assumed, for he was of a nation of liars.

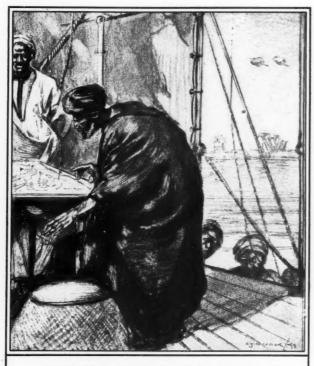
During the next half-hour at least a dozen Arabs came to look at the map, but they disappeared like rats in a hole when, near midnight, Fielding's tall form appeared on the bank above.

It was counted to him as a devil's incantation, the music that he had played that night, remembering his promise to Dicky Donovan. It was music through which breathed the desperate, troubled, aching heart and tortured mind of an overworked strong man. It cried to the night its trouble; but far over on the cholera barge the sick heard it and turned their faces toward it eagerly. It

be useless.

But at five o'clock Dicky Donovan came, and with him Mustapha Kali under a native guard of four men. The Mudir's sense of humor had been touched, and this sense of humor probably saved the Mudir from trouble, for it played Dicky's game for him.

Mustapha Kali had been sentenced to serve on the Cholera Barge Hospital off Kalamoun, that he might be cured of his unbelief. At first he had taken his fate hardly, but Dicky had taunted him and then had suggested that a man whose conscience was clear and convictions good would carry a high head in trouble.

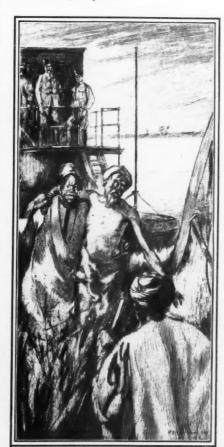


"MAY GOD BURN HIS EYES! HE SENDS THE DEATH TO THE VILLAGE!'

Dicky challenged him to prove his libels by probing the business to the bottom like a true scientist. All the way from Abdallah Dicky talked to him so, and at last the only answer Mustapha Kali would make was Mulaish!—no matter.

Mustapha Kali pricked up his ears with hope as he saw the sullen crowds from Kalamoun gathering on the shore to watch his deportation to the Cholera Barge; and as he stepped into the khiassa which was to carry him out to the barge he said loudly:

"They're all dogs and sons of dogs, and dogs were their grandsires. No good is in a dog the offspring of a dog, as saith the poet. Whenever these dogs scrutch the ground the dust of poison is in the air, and we die. It is no cholera, it is poison."



MUSTAPHA KALI TURNED SLOWLY. "I AM SICK OF CHOLERA," HE SAID

"You are impolite, Mustapha Kali," said Dicky coolly, and offered him a

cigarette.

The next three days were the darkest days of Dicky Donovan's career. On the first day there came word that Norman, overwrought, had shot himself. On the next, Mustapha Kali in a fit of anger threw a native policeman into the river from the Cholera Barge, and when his head appeared struck it with a barge-pole, and the policeman sank to rise no more. So the three remaining ones, two of whom were Soudanese and true to Dicky, bound him and locked him in his cabin. When Fielding refused to play that evening Dicky knew that Norman's fate had taken hold of him, and that he must watch his friend every minute—that awful vigilance which kills the watcher in the end. Dicky said to himself more than once that day:

'Christ save us all from a death like this, On the reef of Norman's woe!"

"Christ save us all from a death like this.
On the reef of Norman's woe!"

It was not Dicky who saved Fielding.
On the third day the long-deferred riot broke out. The Copt and the Arab had spread the report that Fielding brought death to the villages by merely moving the little flags on his map; and the populace rose.

Fielding was busy with the map at the dreaded moment that hundreds of the villagers appeared upon the bank and rushed the Amenhotep. Fielding and Dicky were both armed, but Fielding would not fire until he saw that his own crew had joined the rioters on the bank. Then amid a shower of missiles he shot the Arab who had first spread the report about the map and the flags.

Now Dicky and he were joined by Holgate, the Yorkshire engineer of the Amenhotep, and together the three tried to hold the boat. Every native had left them. Placing their backs against it, they prepared to die hard. No one could reach them from behind, at least.

It was an unequal fight. All three had received

hind, at least.

behind, at least.

It was an unequal tight. All three had received slight wounds, but the blood-letting did them all good. Fielding was once more himself: nervous anxiety, unrest, had gone from him. He was as cool as a cucumber. He would not go shipwreck now "on the reef of Norman's woe." Here was a better sort of death. No men ever faced it with better humor than did the three. Every instant brought in nearge.

Norman's woe." Here was a better sort of death. No men ever faced it with better humor than did the three. Every instant brought it nearer.

All at once there was a cry and a stampede in the rear of the attacking natives. The crowd suddenly parted like two waves, and retreated; and Mustapha Kali, almost naked and supported by a stoild Soutanese, stood before the three. He was pallid, his hands and brow were dripping sweat, and there was a look of death in his eyes.

"I have cholerat, effendi!" he said. "Take me to Abdallah to die, that I may be buried with my people and from mine own house."

"Is it not poison?" said Fielding grimly, yet seeing now a ray of hope in the sickening business.

"It is cholera, effendi. Take me home to die,"

"Very well. Tell the people so, and I will take you home to die, and I will bury you with your fathers," said Fielding.

Mustapha Kali turned slowly. "I am sick of cholera," he said as loudly as he could to the awe-stricken crowd. "May God not cool my resting-place if it be not so!"

"Tall the people to go to their homes and ober us."

"Tall the people to go to their homes and ober us."

"Tall the people to go to their homes and ober us."

"Tall the people to go to their homes and ober us."

ers, "he said as foundy as he could to the awe-stricken crowd. "May God not cool my resting-place if it be not so!"

"Tell the people to go to their homes and obey us," said Dicky, putting away his pistol.

"These be good men, I have seen with mine own eyes," sand Mustapha hoarsely to the crowd. "It is for your good they do all. Have I not seen? Let God fill both my hands with dust if it be not so! God hath stricken me, and behold I give myself into the hands of the Inglesi, for I believe!"

He would have fallen to the ground, but Dicky and the Soudanese caught him and carried him down to the bank, while the crowd scuttled from the boat and Fielding mede ready to bear the dying man to Abdallah—a race against death.

Fielding brought Mustapha Kali to Abdallah in time to die there, and buried him with his fathers; and Dicky stayed behind to cleanse Kalamoun with permanganate and limewash and sublimate solution.

The story went abroad and travelled fast, and the words of Mustapha Kali, oft repeated, became as the speech of a holy man; and the people no longer hid their dead, but brought them to the Amenhotep.

This was the beginning of better things; and the disease was stayed.

And for all the things that these men did—Fielding Bey and Dicky Donovan—they got naught but an Egyptian ribbon to wear on the breast and a labored censure from the Administration for overrunning the budget allowance. budget allowance.

budget allowance.
Dicky, however, seemed satisfied, for Fielding's little bark of life had not gone down on "the reef of Norman's woe." Mrs. Henshaw, who had given Fielding the piano, thought so also when she was told all, and she disconcerted Dicky by bursting into

tears.
"Why those tears?" said Dicky to Fielding afterward; "I wasn't eloquent!"



MAY IRWIN IN "SISTER MARY" AT THE BIJOU THEATRE. SCENE FROM ACT II.

THE DRAMA

Iss MAY IRWIN has returned to town. This means that for the next few months the Bijou Theatre will be crowded with delighted audiences. There is no other actress on our stage whose personal popularity is greater than Miss Irwin's, nor whose work adds more to the sum of human happiness. Now what is the secret of this extraordinary success? Is it that Miss Irwin is a great artist? Many of her most enthusiastic followers would undoubtedly be astonished to hear such a term applied to her. They would say: "Why, she's nothing much as an actress. She's just May Irwin." Perhaps, then, the explanation is wholly personal. We might expect Miss Irwin to be young and beautiful. As in her plays she is constantly joking about her age and size, it may not be unkind to say that her professional career has extended over more than twenty years and that she is not what might be technically described as a "lightweight." In other words, here is a woman without any special personal endowment who has worked her way to a conspicuous place in her profession. There must be some explanation, and I am going to venture a theory. It is simply that Miss Irwin possesses, in a remarkable degree, the gift which is more important to a player than beauty or youth or dramatic power, a gift rare among stage-performers, a gift, in fact, which the footlights frequently destroy, and without which no actor can possibly be a great or even a completely satisfactory actor: humor.

Of course, in the case of an actor, the sense of humor must be accompanied by the capacity to radiate humor. This capacity Miss Irwin so abundantly possesses that she can make commonplace material seem clever. If she were a French actress, she would occupy a place the theatre not unlike that so long held by Madame Judic. As she is an American actress, she has to be content with appearing in those strange American farces which, on examination, seem to be little more than defly-devised vandeville entertainments. Her latest piece, "Sister Mary," can hardly be described even as a far ISS MAY IRWIN has returned to town.

means that for the next few months.

serious purpose was in the writer's mind. "Sister Mary" was speedily forgotten, to be recalled only at remote intervals through the piece. The main theme, such as it was, concerned itself with the misunderstandings between Alicia and her husband, leading, of course, to a complete conciliation at the close. These misunderstandings developed situations that had in them enough human nature to make them easily recognizable and to give them point, and enough exaggeration to make them broadly farcical. The most amusing situation achieved by the playwright was that in which Alicia, forced through an odd and grotesquely humorous situation to drink a glass of brandy, became suddenly intoxicated. The episode lost no favor from the audience because it was absolutely impossible, if indeed, for this very reason, it did not give a richer delight. Much of its success was due, of course, to the skill with which Miss Irwin played it. At best, the intoxication of a woman is not a pretty subject for



"ALICIA, DON'T BE CROSS"

CENE FROM ACT II.

the stage; at its worst, it becomes revolting. And yet, of course, it offers especially good opportunities for acting. It is only a few seasons ago that Miss Maude Adams leaped from obscurity into fame by the delicacy with which, in "The Masked Ball," she impersonated a woman who feigned drunkenness. That was somewhat different from depicting genuine intoxication, the task that Miss Irwin is at present nightly performing. Under the circumstances, it could hardly be expected that Miss Irwin should give to this scene the fineness realized by Miss Adams; but what she did do was in its way quite as rare and delightful. She brought out all the humor of the scene, coarse humor at that, without letting it appear to be in the least vulgar. Here her skill in facial expression admirably served her; there is no other actress on our stage, Miss May Robson not excepted, who could have put into that scene a greater variety of expressions, or made them all so irresistibly come. This skill was brilliantly displayed, too, during the typically American card-party which served as a basis for a whole act. Here Miss Irwin transcended her material by the dexterous use of her eyes, which gave point to many a speech that another less clever player might have made utterly commonplace, as well by the humor as the naturalness with which she delivered every word she spoke.

But, after all, in spite of her exceptional resources as an actress, acting is apparently a secondary matter in the performances of Miss Irwin. Their chief feature consists of her songs. And yet, she is no great singer. She has a pleasant and a strong enough voice, to be sure; but this does not explain the hold her singing has on her audiences. The fact is, she is more than a mere singer; she is a remarkable interpreter of character in song. In certain kinds of coon songs, we have no one who surpasses her. Like a born artist, she never exaggerates, she never makes more of a song than the author aimed to make; she lets the words convey their own humor

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best Irish comedians on the stage; and by Miss Queenie Vassar and Miss Louise Rial. As nearly all the work falls to Miss Irwin, these actors have few chances. Mr. Gresham's fine talents are wasted on the part of the husband. The women all appear in extremely prety frocks and make the stage a constant succession of charming pictures, in which Miss Irwin, large and bland, the very embodiment of goodhumor, keeps the central place.

The Irving-Terry engagement has fulfilled the promise of the earlier nights. So great and so deserved a triumph has rarely been known in the history of the New York stage. The two players have devoted themselves chiefly to the Sardou piece, which, as has already been noted, is hardly worthy of their supreme abilities. At the first two Saturday matinées, however, Miss Terry appeared without the coöperation of Sir Henry in a poetic play, never seen in this country before, by Mr. A. C. Calmour, entitled "The Amber Heart," and in a revival of Charles Reade's "Nance Oldfield." The piece proved to be mediocre as poetry, and as drama feeble and thin. But it enabled Miss Terry to interpret a character paculiarly sutdet to her gifts and personality. To the commonplace lines she gave an exquisite flavor by the luminous intelligence and grace of her delivery and by the noble dignity and beauty of her bearing. Her acting as Nance Oldfield was already familiar here, and it is necessary to say only that it has lost none of its brilliancy, its variety, its enchanting humor and its tenderness. It seemed particularly unfortunate that two such performances should have been marked by frequent lapses of memory on the part of the actress. Though the play contained several characters, only one could compare with Miss Terry's in importance, the others being lightly sketched into the background. This was the young and sellish poet, who thought he loved his art more than love, but really cared only for himself. The part, full of opportunities for a skilful and intelligent player, fell to Mr. Lawrence Irving, so

old.

During the week, Sir Henry Irving was seen again in his characterization of the decrepit old soldier in Conan Doyle's incisive study of senility, "Waterloo," and as Matthias in "The Bells." Both performances proved that

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he was in full possession of his strength and his superb abilities. As a play, "Waterloo" has very little value; its merit, such as it is, lies in its vivid presentation of one character. It is hardly more than a monologue, and yet, by the unfaltering truth of his art, Sir Henry makes it absorbingly interesting. "The Bells," too, is essentially a one-part play, demanding the most intense and imaginative acting. Sir Henry still holds his audiences inthralled by the fineness and the power of his impersonation of the remorse-haunted Burgomaster. To have seen him in this character is to have witnessed one of the greatest stage performances sed one of the greatest stage performances of the century.

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"The is case to wake good Posium once as

Food Coffee and told me a short time ago that she was perfectly well.

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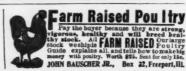
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servousness, and general weakness all over. Since
too that I have new life all through me; can do twe
lays work in one; no more terrible backache—all
noie; I sleep all night long; m nerves are wonder

land wire of the notice of the control of the contr









THE CHAMPION FOX STORY

THE CHAMPION FOX SIORY
THE "sporting" editor of "Tit-Bits" is responsible for the following hunting story:
One of the most remarkable of hunting experiences is that of the "phantom fox" which or many months puzzled and baffled the hunters of Madison County, Kentucky. Week after week the fox was hunted, and after running the hounds almost to death, its trail was lost in a "blue grass" pasture in the Poor Nick neighborhood.
The news of this strange disappearance came to the ears of a famous blind fox-hunter, called

The news of this strange disappearance came to the ears of a famous blind fox-lunter, called Johnson, who, in spite of his lack of sight, is one of the most daring and successful riders to hounds in the world. He follows the hounds alone among the Kentucky cliffs, going at a gallop over ground where the bravest huntsmen dare scarcely follow him. He knows every nook and cranny in the cliffs, and when he comes to a specially dangerous point he dismounts, takes hold of his horse's tail, and the animal takes him safely through.

A hunt was arranged for Johnson's benefit, and the plantom fox was started on his last run. After chasing him from eight o'clock till midnight, he reached the pasture, and again all trace of him was suddenly and mysteriously lost.

Johnson, mounted on a magnificent horse, at the characteriously lost.

teriously lost.

Johnson, mounted on a magnificent horse, led the chase throughout; and on reaching the pasture heard the tinkling of bells, and was told that a flock of sheep was grazing in the pasture. "That explains the mystery," at once said the blind man. "You will find the fox on the back of one of those sheep."

And they did—according to the above-mentioned sporting editor.

HIS CHOICE OF EVILS

HIS CHOICE OF EVILS

The editor of a jingo newspaper always did his best to arouse the patriotism of his readers. One day a compositor came in from the composing-room and planted himself before him.

"Well, sir," he said, "I have determined to enlist for the Philippines."

With mingled sensations of pride and responsibility the editor replied that, although sorry to part with such a good compositor, he was glad to hear that he felt the call of duty.

"Oh, it isn't that," answered the compositor; "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your copy!"

AN EMBARRASSING OCCASION

The most trying ordeal for the soldiers and officers of a Western volunteer regiment, lately returned from the Philippines, came at the time of the colonel's furewell from his men. The soldiers, who all liked the colonel, subscribed and bought him a beautiful silver inc.

scribed and bought him a beautifu siver jug.

An old sergeant was appointed to make the presentation, and also to make a long speech, which he was to learn off by heart.

When the appointed time arrived, the colonel was sitting at a table with some of the officers. The sergeant came rolling up to the table, with a very confused look, and to the astonishment of all present he stammered out:

"He—here's the jug," handing it to the colonel, who was so dumfounded that he stammered out, "Oh! is it?"

A GOOD TRICK

A GOOD TRICK

A WANDERING sleight-of-hand man was entertaining some loungers with an exhibition of his tricks. After showing a good number of them he said:

"But I have one good trick that I call the quarter trick."

Of course they all wanted to see that, so he instructed a good number of them to give him a silver quarter of a dollar, after having marked it and carefully noted the date. About a dozen of the bystanders did so, and he took them all, shook them up, and then showed each man another quarter than the one he had marked, accompanying each quarter with the question:

"Is that yours?"

"Is that yours?"
Each man, of course, said "No," and he

strolled away, saying:
"Then they must all be mine."

TROP DE ZELE

PROPRIETOR (to Editor): "Well, the first umber of our new paper looks well, but here one thing I don't like."
"What?"

"Why, this communication signed 'An Old

HUMORS OF THE TRANSVAAL

From South Africa comes this story of a classic bon mot on the part of a British gunner, apparently marked for doom. It happened during General White's luckless sortie from Ladysmith, when the British battery mules on the left flank were stampeded.

The captain of one of the batteries, seeing his first sergeant flying by with the first gun, shouted angrily:

"Hi, sir! where are you going?"

To which the gunner curtly replied:

"Hanged if I know! Ask the mules."

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A CURIOUS INSURANCE SCHEME

In a peculiar way the Prince of Wales, we are old, has become an incentive to extreme specu told, has become an incentive to extreme speci-lation. By people who do not know him six hundred thousand pounds of insurance has been placed on his life. Many persons would be financially the better if H.R.H. should to-morrow expire. It is an actual fact that whenever he is examined for insurance pur-poses a hevy of risk-takers amply to that special to-morrow expire. It is an actual fact that whenever he is examined for insurance purposes a bevy of risk-takers apply to that special company for policies on his life. They pay a high, "margined" premium—thus wagering, as it were, that the Prince will perish before the amount of the policy is exceeded by the premiums en bloc. Royal persons often have their lives insured, but few are the subject of so much risk as Queen Victoria's heir. English companies are not solely interested, but German, French and American as well, the entire amount involved having reached, peradventure, as high a sum as two million pounds; for the people who gamble in this astonishing manner procure certified copies, it is alleged, of the medical examiner's testimony with one company and make use of them among others. That the Prince should ever have thought of insuring his life at all shows two things; one, that he has well calculated the chances of surviving his mother, which it is now extremely likely that he may not do, and another that from the great yearly revenue allotted him by the country he is enabled to save nothing. Indeed, there are those who roundly affirm that his debts are enormous at the present date. If he dies before coming to the throne, who will pay them? Is there a scintilla of doubt that they will never be paid at all?

A HEARTLESS BRUTE

A HEARTLESS BRUTE

ITS MOTHER: "Oh, John! What shall we do? Baby has swallowed his rattle." Its Father: "Do nothing. Now he'll always have it with him, and we won't have to be forever looking for it when he cries."

HE GOT OUT OF IT

"Well," said the red-faced man, "the most exciting chase I ever had happened a few years ago in Russia. One night, when sleighing about ten miles from my destination, I discovered to my intense horror that I was being followed by a pack of wolves. I fired blindly into the pack, killing one of the brutes, and, to my delight, saw the others stop to devour it. "After doing this, however, they still came on. I kept on repeating the dose, with the same result, and each occasion gave me an opportunity to whip up my horses. Finally, there was only one wolf left, yet on it came, with its flerce eyes glaring in anticipation of a good hot supper."

Here the man who had been sitting in the corner burst forth into a fit of laughter. "Why, man," said he, "by your way of reckoning, that last wolf must have had the rest of the pack inside it!"

"Ah!" said the red-faced man, "now I remember, it did wobble a bit."

IN FOR IT

"WHAT are you crying about, my little

man?"
"Jimmy Dodds licked me first, an' then
father licked me for letting Jimmy lick: me,
and then Jimmy licked me again for telling
father, and now I'm afraid I'll catch it again
from father."

A MARRIAGE MADE IN HEAVEN

A MARRIAGE MADE IN HEAVEN

At a recent wedding all went merrily until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding-ring. In vain he felt in his newly-creased trousers pocket for the indispensable trifle. Nothing could be found except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen. What was he to do? Suddenly a happy thought struck the parson.

"Take your shoe off," he said.

The suspense and silence were painful. The organist, at the clergyman's bidding, struck up a voluntary.

The young man removed his shoe. The ring was found, also a hole in his stocking, and the worthy minister remarked, evidently with more than the delay of the ceremony on his mind:

"Young man, it's high time you were married."

RIVALS IN ARMS

RIVALS IN ARMS

FOUR of the five most prominent figures in the Transvaal at present—Krüger, Joubert, Schalk Burger, and Kotze—must be accounted rivals rather than friends. Paul Krüger is President, and General Joubert would like to be. The latter came desperately near success in the elections of 1893. There were three candidates in the field—Krüger, Joubert, and Kotze. The last-named had no chance and only polled seventy-six votes; but between the other pair it was a neck-and-neck race, and Mr. Krüger only won by 872 out of a total poll of nearly 15,000, the actual figures being: Krüger, 7,881; Joubert, 7,009. By the time the elections came on again last year the situation had altered greatly, and Mr. Krüger was a hot favorite. There were again three contestants, and the General came out last, the result being: Krüger, 12,858; Schalk Burger, 3,753; Joubert, 2,001.



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THEY DRAW FREE Smoke evenly and have the imported nut-like rich flavor ROLLED CIGAR LUCKE'S ROLLS TOO GOOD TO

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THIS IS A REQULAR SS.00 VIOLIN highly polished, with splendid ished, highly polished, with splead mplete with a genuine Erasil wood Touris as of sirings, a neat well made violin ease coin, and one of the best common seems in ablished. YOU CAN EXAMINE IT at your of found exactly as represented and the you ever saw or heart of, pay the express the 50 cent deposit, or \$3.25 and \$3.25

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The real distance is much greater than it seems to passengers on our Limited Trains.

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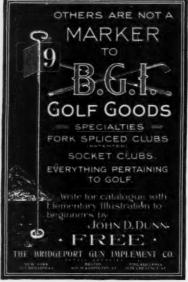
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your hands; strengthen your grip; strengthen your wrist; develop enormous strength in fingers; cure writer's cramp; cure bicycle cramp, cold hands and trembling hands with a W.&H.GripMachine

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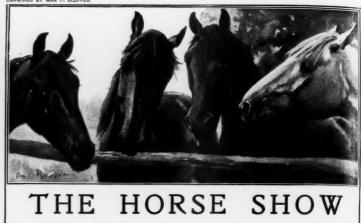


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effecting a radical and permanent cure. Those interested in the subject gue free of charge, to the IMPROVED ELASTIC TRUSS CO. Established 17 years. (#"Our Trusses are not sold by Agents or Druggists



THE National Horse Show included some comprehensive and representative classes. The first class that was actually judged was most convincing as regards the quality of the lumurers and jumpers entered this year. It may be safely said that they show a decided improvement on previous years. And this can be said in spite of the fact that the particular class in question saw more botting and reitning than any other class ever held in the Garden. The fact of the matter is, that on any clear sunshiny day, when the sun comes streaming in through the big skylight and casts a glare on the north side of the ring, the light for jumping purposes is even more deceptive than when the electric lights are on.

It looks quite probable that this year will see a tendency toward supplanting the regular ring jumper with the higher class of horse—the genuine hunter. A distinction must always be drawn between these two classes, though of course horses are quite frequently found to be good hands at both ends of the game. When the judges in this class overlooked the slashing performance that American Beauty gave in her usual style and put Searchlight and My Fellow in the money, it seemed to be not a little significant. Both the horses named are distinctly hunters rather than show jumpers and indicate this in their style of tackling the two five-foot fences that have in the majority of cases supplanted the old-fashioned lower and more numerous obstacles. And yet the class in question was judged solely on performance over fences.

Searchlight, who is owned and ridden by Mr. James K. Maddox of Warrentown, Va., is a really good looker as well as a good jumper. He was placed first in the ladies' qualified hunter class that was judged on Monday afternoon, in which conformation and quality were estimated. As high and the proposed solely on performance over fences.

Searchlight, who is owned and ridden by Mr. H. G. London, Ontario, has in his lot, jumped in beautiful hunter style, but took a little too much chance of knocking off the top rail t

one of the ten from whom the final selection was made.

The harness classes are demonstrating the fact that it is not impossible, though it is still difficult, to beat the high-class dealers. A most satisfactory victory was that of Mr. W. L. Elkins' Red Cloud in the first big harness class of the show. It was a red-hot class in more ways than one, and the competition was more than local; for while Mr. Elkins represented Philadelphia, he had against him Charley Bates and many other New York and Brooklyn exhibitors, as well as Mr. E. D. Jordan and Mr. T. W. Lawson, from Boston. The last-named gentleman, who is the successful copper speculator who has been spending money so lavishly with the object of securing the best stable of show horses in the country, has so far not swept everything before him, though he has had a small share of the good things.

Red Cloud, who was admirably shown by Batomyi, is a full-blooded registered trotter and a stallion. The class called for heavy harness horses, and this was one of the requirements that Red Cloud so admirably filled. His action is tremendous, both in front and behind, and he has a way of going down the side of the ring like a steam-engine that would attract the attention of the most comatose of judges. He won again in double harness on Monday evening with his stable mate Sunburst, but the latter is not up to Red Cloud's mark and looked as if he had very decidedly had enough of it by the time the ribbons were awarded. Mr. Elkins got Red Cloud at a great bargain, as he only paid John S. Bratton one thousand dollars for him last spring, though Bratton got an extra five hundred dollars when the horse won.

There was the usual fuss about the judging of the first class of roadsters that entered the ring, and the criticisms passed seem, on the face of it, at least just. There is this to be said, however: that the conditions of the roadster classes are very badly drawn, as it is altogether absurd, under the circumstances, to insist so much on hock and knee action. Mr. P. C. K

FRANCIS TREVELYAN



V NO 8

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 $\begin{array}{c} Street (Q), \quad McDonald (T), \quad Gill (E), \quad Sweeley (F), \quad Barcabus (G), \quad H. \ White (E), \quad Kramer (G), \quad Hernstein (H), \quad McLean (H), \\ Cunningham (C), \quad Fitzgerald (Q), \quad Mechling (T), \quad Browfield (G), \quad Bain (H), \quad M. \ L. \ White (F), \quad Wilson (T), \quad Dickey (C), \quad Siegmund (G), \\ Pell (E), \quad Martin (E), \quad Sayad (C), \quad Brown (E), \quad Teetzel (H), \quad Captain Steckle, \quad Durant (F), \quad Shaw (F), \quad Weeks (H), \\ \hline Mohr (Q), \quad Shaw (F), \quad Weeks (H), \quad Weeks (H), \\ \hline \end{array}$

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FOOTBALL SQUAD

SPORTS OF THE AMATEUR ON FIELD AND WATER

"Who misses or who wins the prize,
Go lose or conquer as you can:
But if you fail or if you rise,
Be each, pray God, a gentleman!"

they beat them it will advance their standing materially. It does not look as though they could accomplish it.

Woe betide the team that, getting into shape early, takes what is technology on the beauty, takes what is technology on the beauty of the big teams and then proceeds to base its rating upon that October game. To such November is sure to prove a month of disagreeable surprise, and subsequent defeats are thus rendered over-bitter! Columbia defeated Yale 5 to 0 in October, but Cornell defeated Columbia, on November 7, 29 to 0. Yet on the Saturday before the Columbia game Yale had defeated

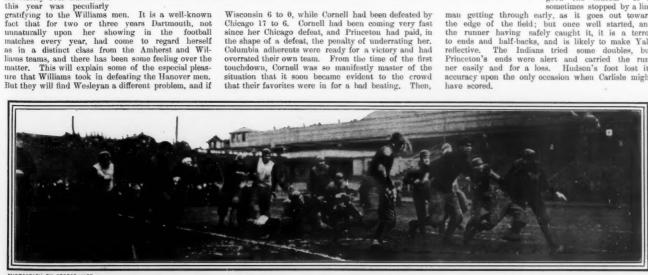
as it grew into a certainty, they howled for, and the team tried for, a redeeming feature of at least scoring against their adversaries. But even this was denied them, and Cornell went on her victorious career rejoicing. If they keep up anything like this pace, and Walbridge, Starbuck and Young keep in shape, Pennsylvania will have something more than her usual annual contract on hand at Philadelphia Thanksgiving Day.

Once more the red man yielded to the strategy of his pale-faced brother.

The run that takes the heart out of the Carlisle Indian is unquestionably the run-around-the-end. In the smash and shock of line-bucking and mass plays the Indian can match the strength of Harvard or Princeton or any of the best teams, but when he does not feel the expected crash, when from some quick play or unanticipated move a flying runner goes circling out beyond his end and thus adds yards and yards and perhaps a touchdown to the opponents' score, the heart of the Indian goes down and is not again exalted until he feels the play coming back into the guards and tackles. Harvard whipped him in that way and Princeton repeated it, Knight's fifty-yard run giving the Jersey men their hold upon Carlisle early in the match. Princeton's end run, when the interference gets going rapidly, is a good one indeed. It is sometimes stopped by a line man getting through early, as it goes out toward the edge of the field; but once well started, and the runner having safely caught it, it is a terror to ends and half-backs, and is likely to make Yale reflective. The Indians tried some doubles, but Princeton's ends were alert and carried the runner easily and for a loss. Hudson's foot lost its accuracy upon the only occasion when Carlisle might have scored.



CORNELL VS. COLUMBIA, AT MANHATTAN FIELD, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7-CORNELL'S DEFENCE FOR THE KICKER ON A PUNT



PRINCETON VS. CARLISLE, AT MANHATTAN FIELD, NOVEMBER 11-POE (PRINCETON) RUNNING AROUND INDIANS' LEFT END



WEEKS (HALF-BACK, COLUMBIA)



COLUMBIA ABOUT TO TRY CORNELL'S LEFT TACKLE. SHOWING CORNELL'S DEFENCE



WILSON (CAPTAIN, COLUMBIA)

Weeks did the lion's share of groundgaining against the army lads, and at no
time did the home team become dangerous. Their defence was weak, especially upon end runs; but they made
one or two stands when hard pressed
that ought to give Annapolis pause and lead them to
reflect upon the first Saturday in December. It was
not an ideal day for football, but the players preferred
it to the warmer days of the earlier matches, and it certainly showed more dash in the West Pointers. Ennis
punted fairly, but Columbia ran back one or two kicks
further than they should have been allowed to. Columbia's ends were better in getting down and nailing the
runner in his tracks. runner in his tracks

bia's ends were better in getting down and nailing the runner in his tracks.

The surprise of the games of Nov. 11

LAFAYETTE

No one had looked for this after Corcornell's telling victories over Princeton and Columbia. But the Ithacan team seemed to have gone back to the earlier troubles and lifelessness of the time when Chicago defeated them in October. The weather and ground apparently suited Lafayette far better than it did Cornell, and instead of going back the Easton team showed much of the dash and spirit which they displayed last month in winning from the University of Pennsylvania. Starbuck made Cornell's only touchdown by blocking Bray's kick, while Lafayette travelled all the way down the field with line-bucking to secure her score.

If this sort of thing goes on much longer it will certainly develop some affection of the heart in members of the Pennsylvania team. Here are two MICHIGAN Middle West teams—Chicago and Michigan—who are trying to lower Pennsylvania spansive scolors. The Red and Blue also

MICHIGAN Middle West teams—Chicago and Michigan—who are trying to lower Pennsylvania's colors. The Red and Blue, although defeated by some Eastern teams, has an especial pride in not yielding a game to Western rivals. The first was a tie, and full of the most startling and hairraising moments. Now comes a second, in which Pennsylvania finds the score against her, but finally, in a nerve-trying moment, Overfield adds that one little point necessary to a win by converting the touchdown into a goal! Shivering but happy, the Philadelphians go home to dream about Cornell—who, by the way, Lafayette beat as she did Pennsylvania. The game was an interesting one, as showing the capabilities of Michigan, the champion team of last year's Middle Western season. They are strong on end runs and get off quickly. They are unlike Wisconsin in that they place little reliance upon punting and a great deal upon their running game. Their defence was not fierce enough to meet Pennsylvania's method of attack, and therein they lost the match.

williams easily walked off with the Williams easily walked off with the Championship match against Amherst, her plays being far stronger than those of her rival and her defence better.

HARVARD vs. Harvard had the expected easy time with the Hanover boys, but the Cambridge team did not satisfy their coaches yany means. However, that was hardly to be counted upon, as there was no incitement to good work and

Captain Burden of the Harvard eleven said to one of his men as they ran from the field after the game: "That's the worst game we have played this year," and his statement was true. The day was one of steady rain, and the ball was hard to hold, but Dartmouth held it, and Harvard fumbled it more than a dozen times, three of these fumbles being at the Dartmouth five-yard line, and in each of these three fumbles it was Dartmouth that secured the ball.

The backs who caught punts dropped several of them, and Hallowell, who left his end position to do Harvard's punting, let three of the passes fall from his hands.

Five of Harvard's regular eleven were out of the game



B. CHAMBERLAIN FORMERLY OF YALE, NOW COACH OF STAN-FORD UNIVERSITY

G. COCHRAN, FORMERLY OF PRINCE-TON: COACH OF UNI-VERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

—Daly at quarter, Donald'at left tackle, Burnett at centre, Campbell at end, and Boal at guard—but none of these men, with the exception of Daly, have much to do with handling the bull, and therefore the fumbling can hardly be entirely attributed to the substitutes.

Dartmouth was able to keep possession of the ball by five-yard gains, but preferred to play a kicking game as soon as the fumbling became apparent.

Harvard scored her eleven points in the first half, none in the second, and the game closed with the bail in Dartmouth's possession in Harvard territory, Dartmouth gaining more confidence every minute, and Harvard becoming more disorganized.

It must be said that Harvard would have done better on a day favorable for end running. With that factor eliminated Dartmouth played Harvard to a standstill in the second half of the game.

Chicago had a walkover with North-Middle west western, the game becoming fairly lugger one of some of the early Eastern matches in the days when the big university teams used to run up scores of a hundred points or so. The final score was 76 to 0. Wisconsin also had an easy time with Illinois, although the match was not nearly so one-sided as that between Chicago and Northwestern. O'Den was not as badly off in his drop-kicking as he was in the Yale game. The score was 23 to 0. Belont tied with Minnesota at 5 points each.

The Andover-Exeter match has come other for the school contests, and the graduates of the two schools follow it with interest. Andover had this year far the sharper play, both on offence and defence, and Exeter succumbed to a score of 17 to 0. Annapolis defeated Trinity 35 to 0, Wesleyan Holy Cross 16 to 0, and Brown beat Technology 38 to 0.

The two universities, Stanford and Football on the University of California, will meet THE PACIFIC for their annual match on Thanksgiving COAST Day. Meantime they have been trying out their energies on athletic clubs; the Olympic Club, as usual, being the especial trial horse. In the line of the Olympic, on their first appearance against California, the familiar face of Cadwalader appeared, this time not as centre, but as right guard, the place he used to occupy at school. At their left guard the Olympics had Smith, who has been their strength through many seasons. At quarter was Code, the old Stanford quarter-back, with Sheehy and Erskine as tackles, and Thierkauf as full-back. It will be seen that the Olympics put up a good organization for these two university teams to test their plays upon. B. C. Chamberlain, last year's captain of the Yale team, has coached the Stanford team, and lately Murphy, the former Yale baseball trainer, and brother of these two university



"STOPPED AT LAST!" A RUN BY WALBRIDGE OF CORNELL CORNELL VS. COLUMBIA, AT MANHATTAN FIELD, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

Greatest Invention of the Age

THOSE WHO HAVE USED IT, DECLARE IT TO BE THE GREATEST BLESSING BESTOWED UPON MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, hot one or medicated vapor baths at home for 3 cents that with no possibility of taking cold or in any way adening the system.

Well-known physician of Topeka, Kan., E. L. ton, M.D., gave up his practice to sell these Bath binets, feeling that they were all his patients ded to get well and keep well, as they cured the sto obstinate diseases often when his medicine de, and we understand he has already sold over Another physician, of Chicago, Dr. John C. idevotes his entire time to selling these Cabinets, my others are doing likewise.

Jundreds of remarkable letters have been written inventors from those who have used the Cabinet, to of which, referring to

Rheumatism, La Grippe and Kidney Troubles,

Rheumatism, La Grippe and Kidney Troubles, will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies.

Mrs. Susan Gieger, Welch, Miss., writes: "This cabinet was certainly a Godsend to me. Has done more good than three doctors. Had sciatic rheumatism for years; could hardly move except on crutches. Received relief the very first time I used it, and in one week threw my crutches away and am to-day well woman, doing my own housework."

G. M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: "Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostead by rheumatism. When your Cabinet came two weeks' use of it entirely cured me, and have never "That her neighbor used the Cabinet for a severe and a pain since. My doctor was much astonished and will recommend them."

Mrs. S. S. Noteman, Hood River, Ore., writes: "That her neighbor used the Cabinet for a severe with the case of La Grippe and cuted berself entirely in two days, standing and hill the company of the compa

recent investigation of the remarkable inven-Square Quaker Thermal Bath Cabinet, is so satisfactory that we have no hesitancy in un-ing the same genius of Cincinnati, O, has placed on the defined as the Cabinet that is of great interest to the

Reduces Obesity.

It is important to know that the inventor guarantees that obesity will be reduced five pounds per week if these hot vapor baths are taken regularly. Scientific reasons are brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers.

Another providential blessing is the fact that this abinet is the grandest remedy in the world for preventing and curing

Woman's Troubles.

A lady in Thurman, Pa., Mrs. Anna Woodrum, suffered for sixteen years with nervousness, weakness, kidney and woman's troubles. She writes that medicines failed to benefit her, and the Cabinet bath performed a marvelous cure in her case, and she has already sold over three dozen to her friends. Mrs. L. Coen, of Maysville, Mo., testifies that she suffered for years with headaches, backaches and menstrual pains, and was entirely cured by this Cabinet.

By its soothing effect upon the nerves and brain it cures

A prominent lady of Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Dora Cross, was cured of sleeplessness immediately after using the Cabinet.

A prominent citizen of Clarence, N. Y. J. J. Stellrecht, testifies that medicines did him no good, that
he had long been afflicted with kidney troubles and
this Cabinet cured and restored him to perfect health.
Hundreds of others write praising this Cabinet
Hundreds of others write praising this Cabinet
sought for means of curing Rheumatism, La Grippe,
Bright's Disease, Dropsy and all Kidney and Urinary
Affections has been found. The

Well-known Christian Minister
of Una, S. C., Rev. R. E. Peele, highly recommends
this Cabinet, as also does Mrs. Hendricks, Prin. of

Also Prevent Disease,

And the writer was informed by Dr. McClure, one of the most prominent physicians in this country, that if people would use this Cabinet regularly at least once or twice a week there would be an end to epidemics and contagious diseases, for smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid, scarlet fever, in fact, all contagious diseases are unknown and cannot exist where the vapor bath is regularly practised. With the bath, if desired, is a

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Attachment in which the face and head are given the same treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderful results, clears the skin, makes it as smooth and soft as velvet, removes pimples, blackheads, sores, skin eruptions, rough and scaly skin or discased scalp and

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Will Hasten Perspiration,

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So-Called Cabinets

On the market, but they were unsatisfactory, for they had no door and no supporting frame, but simply a cheap affair to pull on and off over the head, like a skirt, subjecting the body to sudden and dangerous changes of temperature, or made with a so-called door—simply a slit or hole to crawl through others were made with a bulky wooden frame, which the heat and steam within the Cabnet warped, cracked and caused to fall apart and soon became worthless. After investigation, we can say the Cabinet made by the Clincinnati firm is the only practical article of its kind and will last for years. The makers guarantee it to be better, more convenient, more durable than others which sell for \$i.zoo or \$i.soo. This Cabinet satisfies and delights every user, and the

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They assert positively, and their statements are backed by a vast amount of testimony from persons of influence, that their Cabinet will cure nervous troubles and debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism. (They offer §so reward for a case that cannot be relieved.) Cures woman's troubles, la grippe, sleeplessness, obesity, neuralgia, headache, gout, sciatica, piles, dropsy, blood and skin disease, liver and kidney troubles. It will

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Known, and all those enjoying health should use is at least once or twice a week, but its great value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a Godsend to all humanity.

How To Get One.

How To Get One.

All our readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease or are afflicted, should have one of these remarkable Cabinets. The price is wonderfully low, space prevents a detailed description, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and curative properties. Write to the World Manufacturing Company, 745 World Building, Cincinnati. Ohio, and ask them to send you their pamphiets and circulars describing this invention. The regular price of the control of t

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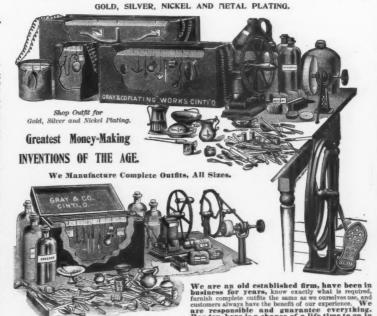
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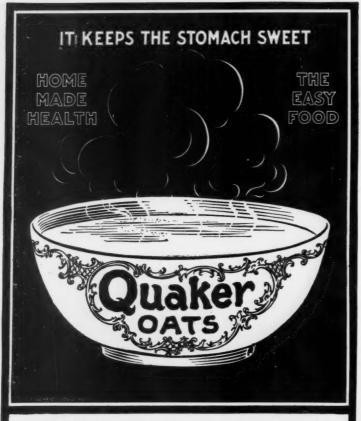
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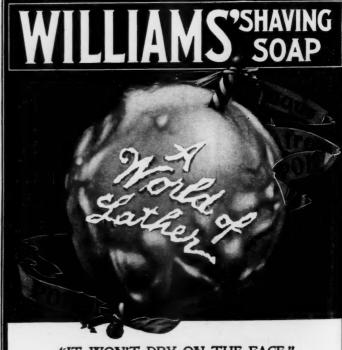


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